REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,942.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 20, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Rates of Subscription to the Bombay Gazette are for the future to be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—Delivered free.

In Advance.	Rs.	In Arrears.	Rs.
Per Annum	45	Per Annum	51
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To Subscribers Up-Country.

In Advance.		In Arrears.	
Per Annum	[illegible]	Per Annum	[illegible]
Half-yearly	[illegible]	Half-yearly	56
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RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under:—

First insertion	Rs. [illegible]
Second do.	„ [illegible]
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But no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable period, contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ASIA," 1,765 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Grey, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 23rd July 1874, at 4 P.M.

July 1874.		August 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	23	Leaves Madras	7
„ Carwar	25	„ Coconada	9
„ Narrakal	26	„ Vizagapatam	10
„ Alleppy	29	„ Bimlipatam	10
„ Tuticorin	31	„ Gopaulpore	11
„ Colombo ...August	1	„ False Point	12
„ Galle	2	Arrives at CALCUTTA	14
„ Negapatam	5		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1874, to the end of August excepting at Carwar, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports on the Malabar Coast. The Steamers will however call at these ports weather permitting. Passengers can almost always be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, and at Alleppey.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s. s. CALCUTTA, 163 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 29th July, 1874, at 2 P.M.

July 1874.		August 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	29	Leave BUSREH	12
„ Kurrachee ...Aug.	2	„ Fao	17
„ Gwadur	3	„ Mahomerah	17
„ Muscat	5	„ Bushire	19
„ Bunder Abbas	7	„ Bahrein	19
„ Linga	9	„ Linga	24
„ Bushire	11	„ Bunder Abbas	25
„ Koweit	11	„ Muscat	27
„ Fao	13	„ Gwadur	29
„ Mahomerah	13	„ Kurrachee ...Sept.	1
Arrive BUSREH	14	Arrive BOMBAY	4

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock, and commencing on the 25th July current an extra steamer on every Saturday at the same hour.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. Nason, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd July 1874, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander E. L. Tuson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 25th July 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

UNDER Contract with Government, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

	1st Class. Rs. a. p.	2nd Class. Rs. a. p.	3rd Class. Rs. a. p.
Oorun	2 0 0	0 8 0	0 4 0
Hog Island	2 0 0	0 12 0	0 6 0
Oolwa	3 0 0	0 12 0	0 6 0
Rewas	2 0 0	0 12 0	0 6 0
Dhurumtur	3 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0

The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9-30 A.M., and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. [illegible] Meadow Street, Bombay, [illegible] 1873.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE s.s. STRATHCLYDE, C. W. Pearson, Commander, 1,951 Tons gross, 1,000 H.P., effective, built expressly for the Indian Trade, will probably SAIL for LIVERPOOL or LONDON in AUGUST next, taking First-class Passengers only.

FARE .... Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be procured on board.

This Vessel has very superior accommodation, and is fitted with Ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, &c., and also carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th June 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9-10	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, 1st August 1874.

"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st September 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. ALPS, arrived from Liverpool and Glasgow, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunder.

No Claims for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Agents s.s. Alps.

Bombay, 10th July 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. MURIEL, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunder.

No Claims for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Agents s.s. Muriel.

Bombay, 18th July 1874.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—Mr. E. MANOKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 24th July, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. MOOLTAN, (2,257 Tons, and 450 H. P.,) Captain A. Symon, will leave for Suez, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,

Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th July 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 27th July 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. MIRZAPORE, (3,763 tons and 600 H.P.,) Captain A. Parish, R.N.R., will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 24th July.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th July 1874.

PETROLEUM LAMPS! LAMPS. LAMPS.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER,

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,

BIRMINGHAM.

Table, Street, and Station Lamps and Lanterns of all descriptions. Chandeliers, Brackets, &c., in great variety.

Lamps fitted with American or any other description of Burner. Patentees of the celebrated

"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

Specially adapted for up-country districts, as all breakage of chimneys is avoided, and the light given much greater than that of any other burner same size wick. Photographs and Books containing over 800 designs upon application. Indents must be sent through an English house or covered by drafts 60 d/s.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms:—

- 6 bales grey shirtings.
- 5 bales grey dhoties.
- 6 cases prints, 28 yards.

An invoice of electro-plated ware, consisting of chamber candlesticks, coffee sets, butter-waiters, pickle stands, 4, 5, and 6 bottles revolving cruet frames, 4, 5, and 6 bottles cruet frames, salt cellars, breakfast cruets, liquor frames, table spoons and forks, plain tulip glasses, &c.

On account and at the risk of the indentor Dhunjeebhoy Nowrojee ex s.s. Palermo—

B—DN—W—P—185 1 case 107 ft. 10 by 14 patent polished plate glass ¼ inch thick.

186	1	„	105	„	9 by 12	„
187	1	„	111	„	8 by 10	„
188	1	„	105	„	7 by 9	„
189	1	„	113	„	113	„

SALE OF STEAM ENGINE.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

A portable Steam Engine, double cylinder of 10 to 12 horse power by the celebrated makers Clayton, Shuttleworth and Co.

SALE OF SHARES IN THE COLABA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 21st inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction to the highest bidder at the Share Bazaar, on account and at the risk of Mr. Gulladass Moolgee—

2 Shares in the Colaba Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, of Rs. [illegible] per Share paid up and numbered 187, 188, and 189.

SALE of Piece Goods at the Godowns of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., in Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the godowns of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., in Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, a large quantity of piece goods specified below:—

Grey Shirtings of various weights and widths.

„ T Cloth „ „ „

„ Jacconets „ „ „

7/8 white ground prints 28 yards.

[illegible] and colored prints 26 and 24 yards.

Dyed madapollams.

Various kinds of dhoties.

Various kinds of white and colored goods and damaged and mildewed goods.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE LIBRARY OF THE LATE JOHN CONNON, Esq., AND OF THE LATE JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions from the Administrator General, to dispose of by Public Auction, the valuable Libraries, belonging to the Estates of the deceased Gentlemen abovenamed. The Sale will be held on the 1st Floor of the Apollo House, Apollo Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY next, the 22nd and 23rd days of July instant, commencing at 1 P.M. each day. Mr. Connon's Library comprises about 800 books, mostly relating to Law, and Mr. Taylor's about 600 books of General Literature.

Catalogues are ready, and the books are now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN MOHAREE STREET AT MAHIM.

On THURSDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 4 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Mancooverbaie widow of the late Gungadass Vijbhoocandass and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Wasantrao Balmacund.

All that piece of land or part known and commonly called by the name of Ghurwady, together with the plantation of cocoanuts and other trees now standing and grown thereon, and the messuage or dwelling house thereon, situate on the south side of and fronting the Moharee street at Mahim, in the sub-district of Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 567 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 57, containing by admeasurement 11296 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded towards the east by the part of Maneckbai widow of the Bomanjee, on the west by the public passage, on the north partly by the part of the said Maneckbai widow and partly by the public passage, and on the south by a public thoroughfare and which were formerly and are now in the occupation of Balmacoond Abbaji

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF SUPERIOR MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

On FRIDAY next, the 24th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder:—

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser Adam Futtay Mahomed:—

25 Teak Logs.

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser Hurriba T. okaram:—

150 Teak Logs in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

SALE OF COTTON.

On SATURDAY next, the 25th day of July instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at a godown in Doongree Cooly Street, in Mandvee, by order of Mr. Sewram Khooshalchund, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Tricumjee Velljee & Co.

1 Bale
549 Dhorras } Cotton.
12 Boras

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AND BUNGALOWS AT MIDDLE COLABA.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from the Administrator General to sell by Public Auction on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of August next, at 4 P.M., the undermentioned valuable property belonging to the Estate of the late Bai Jerbai, widow of Nanabhoy Framjee Davur, Esq., viz.:—

All that piece of Government ground containing by admeasurement 2932 square yards, be the same a little more or less, together with the 3 messuages, dwelling-houses or bungalows, and outhouses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of the Public Road, leading from the Town to the Light House, in the subdistrict of Fort and Colaba, without the Fort of Bombay, which said piece of land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 20, and the messuages and bungalows are assessed under Nos. 13, 32 and 33 and bounded on the east by the Public Road above described, on the west by the seashore, on the north by the property of Cowasjee Joseph De Souza, and on the south by the property of Cursetjee Ruttonjee Colah. These premises have been leased to Mr. P. Byramjee, at a monthly rental of Rupees 225, and are occupied by him and his sub-tenants Mr. Vogal and Mr. Mackenzie.

For further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of the title-deed and plan, application may be made to the undersigned a week before the day of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES CONSISTING OF LAND AND BUNGALOWS AT MALABAR HILL.

Under instructions from the Mortgagee Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of August next, at 4 P.M. submit to Public Auction on the premises, the undermentioned valuable properties on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Mr. Farulla Cassumbhoy, Administrator of the Estate and Effects of the late Mr. Cassumbhoy Nathoobhoy, deceased, viz:—

Lot No. 1.

All that piece of land containing by admeasurement 15,266 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 26 5-29 and 9-29 with the messuages, tenements, or two bungalows standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 100 and 101, formerly and now in the occupation of Thomas Fisher Pannett, Esq., and R. L. Crawford, Esq. (the first named Gentleman has since vacated and the bungalow is now in another Gentleman's occupation) which said piece of land, messuages, and hereditaments, are situated on the south side of Mount Pleasant 2nd Road at Malabar Hill, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, in the Island of Bombay, and are bounded on the East and South by public passages, on the North-west by the said Mount Pleasant 2nd Road, and on the North by property lately belonging to Narrayen Dinanath, deceased.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece of land containing by admeasurement 18 123 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 140 and 87 for Pension and Tax and No. 77 for ground rent and Survey Nos. 31, 30, and 5-29, with the messuage, tenement, or bungalow, and buildings thereon, assessed by the Municipality under No. 138, formerly and now in the occupation of R. V. Reid, Esq., which said piece of land, messuages and hereditaments are situated on the north side of Mount Pleasant 2nd Road at Malabar Hill, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the East by the property belonging to Martund Bapoo Jeevy, on the West partly by property belonging to Jewanjee Hattiwalla, and partly by property belonging to A. D. Sassoon, on the North by vacant ground, and on the South by the said Mount Pleasant 2nd Road.

For further particulars, conditions of sale, and inspection of plan, apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 20th July 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,

No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 22nd instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Company will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort, the following, viz.:—

Platedware, consisting of tea sets, white copper teapots, plated pickle and cruet frames, decanter slides, hot-water plates with covers, knives and forks, sugar pots, &c., nicely gilt and decorated flower vases, China jars, bronze hanging argand lamps and variety of sundry articles.

An Invoice of wood and gilted carte de visite frames, and toys, consisting of [illegible] cigar steam boats, nigro dancing by steam, tin engine tenders, [illegible], &c.

1 Case containing gilted fancy pocket note-books of sizes.

Few cases of Tasmanian jams by G. Peacock's containing 100 tins in a case and each tin of 1 lb.

Furniture consisting of sideboards, sofa and reclining couches, screens, cradles, teakwood small round tables, iron folding cots, bedsteads, folding and easy chairs, blackwood chairs with arms, dressing glasses, dispensary tables, bathing tubs, meat safes, &c.

Also, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, madapollams, jaconets, prints, scarfs, chintz, dhoties, &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 Patent Safe Chubb's Treasury Chest.

1 Rosewood Cottage Piano.

Photographic Artillery consisting of 1 mahogany camera, 12 by 8 by Bolion with 2 slides and 5 inner frames, and 1 full size portrait lens by Lerebour, 1 stereoscope camera with lens, 1 both in mahogany case, 1 lens by King, [illegible] colour box, 1 lot of Newman [illegible].

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 20th July 1874.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES At Byculla, Bellasis Junction Road.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 20th inst., at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Cawasjee Nowrowjee Lamna, the Mortgagor, the following landed Properties viz:—

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, upper-storied large dwelling house and 6 large stables, for horses standing thereon, situate at Bellasis Road, without the Fort, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 33 and 34 containing by admeasurement 9,381 7-9 square yards, or thereabouts, be the same more or less, and bounded on the east by a public passage, on the west by the property of Nowrowjee Nesserwanjee Lamna, on the north by the Jewish Synagogue, and on the south by the Bellasis Junction Road, the stable No. 33 is now in the occupation of a tenant at the monthly rental of Rs. 200, and the house No. 34 is now in the occupation of a tenant at the monthly rental of Rs. 30, making a total monthly rental of Rs. 230.

Lot No. 2.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or upper storied large bungalow, cook-house, garden, well, and compound standing thereon, situate at Bellasis Junction Road, without the Fort, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 32, containing by admeasurement 1,924 8-9 square yards, or thereabouts, be the same more or less, and bounded on the east and west by the property of the late Nesserwanjee Nowrojee Lamna, or Lot No. 1 and No. 3, on the north by the Jewish Synagogue, and on the south by the Bellasis Junction Road, and is now in the occupation of Government Telegraph branch office on the ground floor at Rs. 30 per month, and up-stairs tenant at Rs. 65 per month, yielding the monthly rental of Rs. 95.

Lot No. 3.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 21st instant, on the premises at 3 p.m., at Byculla, Bellasis Junction Road.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or large upper-storied dwelling-house, cook-house, compound, and 5 large sheds to stables standing thereon, situate at Bellasis Road, without the Fort, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 29, 30, and 31, containing by admeasurement 3,071 3-9 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Lamna, on the west by the property of Cassumbhoy Nathoo, Esq., on the north by the Jewish Burial Ground, and on the south by the Bellasis Junction Road. Monthly rental Rs. 135, partly now vacant.

Lot No. 4.

On TUESDAY, the 21st instant, on the premises, at 4 P. M.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or upper-storied large dwelling house, standing thereon, situate at Bellasis Road, without the Fort, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 25, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 541, containing by admeasurement 201 3-9 square yards, or thereabouts more or less, and bounded on the east by the house of Bhugwan Dyaram, Carpenter, on the west by the property of Hamabai, widow of Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Lamna, on the south by Tank Street, and on the north by the said Bellasis Road, monthly rental Rs. 35.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 20th July 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB.—The MATCH for THIS EVENING is GRIFFINS (under three years here) versus NON-GRIFFINS.

W. M. TENNENT,

Honorary Secretary.

WANTED, by an European Firm, a CUSTOM HOUSE CLERK. Only those who have unexceptional references and who had thorough experience need apply. Address "A. Z.," Office of this Paper.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide*.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

WHOLESALE CHEMISTS

AND

MANUFACTURERS.

(PRIZE MEDAL, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MANILLA CIGARS.

A REALLY EXQUISITE PARCEL has just been cleared by the Undersigned.

They strongly advise Smokers to lay in a supply.

PER BOX OF 100, Rs. 8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A shipment of this fine WINE has just been received, and the Undersigned are now bottling it. It is, as usual, in excellent order.

Per Dozen ...... Rs. 10 0

JULES MUMM'S

CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts, Per Case .. Rs. 40

Pints, „ „ .. „ 42

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

BOMBAY.

JUST LANDED A FRESH SUPPLY OF

GERMAN WINES.

STILL HOCK.

			Rs.
MARCOBRUNNER	per doz.	quarts	35
LIEBFRAUMILCH	„	„	32
Ditto	„	pints	17
RAUENTHALER	„	quarts	24
RUDESHEIMER	„	„	22
Ditto	„	pints	12
NIERSTEINER	„	quarts	20
BODENHEIMER	„	„	16
OPPENHEIMER	„	„	20
GEISENHEIMER	„	„	18
Ditto	„	pints	10
RIESLING	„	quarts	15

5 per Cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozens.

10 „ „ „ 10 „

FOR CONSUMPTION IN HOT CLIMATES NO OTHER WINES CAN SURPASS, AND VERY FEW CAN EQUAL, GERMAN WINES.

CLARET.

			Rs.
MEDOC VIEUX, Breakfast Wine	per doz.	quarts	10
Ditto ditto	„	pints	6
PAUILLAC, superior quality	„	quarts	12
Ditto ditto ditto	„	pints	6-8
MARGAUX, Dinner Wine	„	„	9
ST. JULIEN, ditto ditto superior	„	„	19

SAUTERNES,

SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Per dozen Quarts Rs. 20.

SPARKLING MOSELLE.

NONPAREIL	per doz.	quarts	Rs. 25
Ditto		pints	„ 15

PORT WINE,

VERY SUPERIOR,

OLD, FULL-BODIED,

Rs. 24 per dozen.

SHERRIES,

FROM BUTLER AND S[illegible]

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

		Rs.
Red Seal, Pale, Dry	per doz.	21
Green Seal, Pale, Dry, superior	„	25
Red Seal, Rich Brown	„	27
Yellow Seal, Pale, very Dry, extra fine	„	31
"Xerez," by direct importation	„	18

PRICE LISTS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) have for sale a parcel of very fine old HOLLANDS GENEVA, many years in bottle. To Connoisseurs and Consumers of this Spirit they can confidently recommend the above.

Per Case of 12 Flasks, Rs. 13-8 Cash.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BERAR COTTON GINNING AND PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—The following SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS were passed at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company held at the Registered Office of the Company on the 3rd of June 1874, and confirmed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 3rd of July 1874:—

1.—That this Company be wound up voluntarily.

2.—That Mr. John Kenworthy Bythell be, and he is hereby, appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such voluntary winding up, and that his remuneration as such Liquidator be the payment to him of the sum of Rupees One Thousand (such remuneration to be exclusive of all disbursements or costs, charges and expenses which he may incur as such Liquidator aforesaid).

3.—Whereas [illegible] accept "the utmost" [illegible] a new Company to be called "THE NEW BERAR [illegible] COMPANY, Limited," with a Capital (which may be afterwards increased) of Five Lacs of Rupees divided into One Thousand Shares of Rupees Five Hundred each, and to transfer to such New Company all the Business, Property, and Assets of this Company, [illegible] assuming all the liabilities of this Company as and from the 30th of June 1873, and allotting to this Company Six Hundred Shares in the New Company (on each of which the sum of Rupees Five Hundred shall be credited as paid) and Two hundred Shares in the New Company (the Calls on which will be hereafter payable), and that the same shall be distributed amongst the Shareholders of this Company in manner following, that is to say,—

Shareholders in this Company shall receive in exchange for each of their Original Two Thousand Rupees Shares (together with the Five Hundred Rupees Share of the 2nd Issue held therewith) Four Shares in the New Company, Three whereof will be credited as fully paid up.

Resolved, that the proposed transfer and distribution be, and the same are, hereby approved, and that the Liquidator be and he is hereby empowered and authorized to carry out such transfer and distribution.

JOHN K. BYTHELL, Liquidator,

Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Company, Limited.

Treacher's Building, Bombay, 4th July 1874.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOOT-BALLS! FOOT-BALLS!

ROWLAND AND CO.,

19, Meadow Street, Bombay.

CHUBB'S BOXES, LOCKS, PAD-LOCKS, AND TRAVELLING BAGS.

Chubb's Box and Lock Mart, Bombay.

NOTICES.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED,

1st of JUNE 1873.

RUSSEL & CO.,

LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

Near the Oriental Bank, Bombay.

PRICE LIST.

	Cash.	Credit.
FRENCH CALF Patent or Enamel Leather Elastic Golosh Boots	11 8	13 0
Ditto Monsoon Double-soled Elastic or Lace Boots	14 0	16 0
CALF Patent or Enamel Lace or Elastic-side Shoes	8 0	9 0

☞ See Price List, (to be had on application) less 12 per cent on all Goods therein mentioned for immediate Cash Payments.

N. B.—All Goods sent carriage free to all Stations on the B. B. and C. I., and G. I. P. Railway Lines.

Large Stock of Gentlemen's Goods are always on hand.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRA[illegible] ROW, BOMBAY

No. 10, RAMPA[illegible] (Esplanade Hotel)

[illegible] AND SIMLA.

CALCUTTA [illegible]

[illegible]ITURE OPEN DAILY

STUDIO FOR PORTR[illegible] TILL 4 P.M.

FROM 9 A.M.

UPWARDS OF 3,0[illegible] PHOTOGRAPHS

[illegible] SCENERY

INDIAN [illegible] on view.

Always [illegible] scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, [illegible]ria, the snowy ranges of the [illegible]n India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay [illegible] Burmah.

These Photographs represent [illegible] vinces, the principal hill Sa[illegible], Himalayas, Neilgherries, So[illegible] bay Presidency, Rs[illegible]

[illegible] Oil [illegible] RING.

[illegible] Water Colour, from the smallest

Portraits painted in [illegible] Miniature up to the si[illegible]

FAVRE, [illegible]A, AND CO.,

4, H[illegible] Y ROW,

BEG to draw the atten[illegible]tion of the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of

SQUARE PALANQUIN TIME[illegible] [illegible]IECES, 5½ by 3 1/4 inch.

[illegible], with Alarm, Rs. 8.

PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMEN[illegible] [illegible]nded for its shape and correctness in going.

This Clock can be highly recomm[illegible]

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement .... Rs. 41

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYL[illegible] CRYSTAL BACK WATCHES, Patent Lever Escap[illegible]ment .... Rs. 40

BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARAN[illegible]EED FOR ONE YEAR.

[illegible] 751.

Established WATCHES.

THE BEST ENGLISH [illegible]

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIA[illegible]CE, LIMITED,

(Late A. B. Savory [illegible] Sons),

WATCH AND CLOCK [illegible] MAKERS,

11 & 12, CORNHILL, LON[illegible]N, ENGLAND

Request the attention of purchasers [illegible] their celebrated Patent Lever Watches, which, being manu[illegible]factured by themselves on the premises, are confidently recomm[illegible]ended for accuracy and durability.

The following are specially adapted [illegible] India:—

PRICES OF SILV[illegible]ATCHES.

Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, ena[illegible] ... £ 4 14 0

Ditto, jewelled in 4 holes and ca[illegible] ... 6 6

[illegible] 6d. extra.

In hunting cases, [illegible] size for Ladies.

GOLD WATCHES [illegible] case, gold dial,

Patent Lever Watch, richly engra[illegible] ... 12 12 0

jewelled, &c. [illegible] turned case, jewel-

Ditto, keyless, in plain or engine[illegible] ... 21 0 0

led in 6 holes [illegible] for Gentlemen).

GOLD WATCHES [illegible] holes, in plain or

Patent Lever Watch, jewelled in [illegible] ... 18 18

engine-turned case [illegible] in plain or en-

Ditto, keyless, jewelled in 10 hol[illegible] ... 27 6

gine-turned case [illegible] £3 3s. extra.

Gold Watches in hunting [illegible]

A Warranty is given with each [illegible]

Orders addressed to the GO[illegible]SMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, Lon[illegible], accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwa[illegible] through their Agents,

Messrs. EWART, LATH[illegible] M & Co., Bombay;

Messrs. PARRY [illegible] & Co., Madras;

Messrs. COLVIN, CO[illegible]UTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

Messrs. GILLANDERS, AR[illegible] [illegible] gratis and post free.

Pamphlet on Watch[illegible]

[illegible]SE'S

HUL[illegible] PASTE,

SILVERING [illegible]TAIN ANY MERCURY,

WARRANTED NOT TO CO[illegible]ing Electro Plate,

For Cleaning and Re[illegible]tings, &c.

Harness Mou[illegible] ARTICLES EFFEC-

BRASS AND COPPER TH[illegible]IS PASTE

TIVELY PLATED W[illegible] AN HOUR.

IN A QUARTER and 4 each.

In pots, at Rs. [illegible] each Pot.

Full directions [illegible] ONLY

PREPARED

BY NEPHEW,

HULSE AND [illegible], AGRA.

MEDICAL HA[illegible]

ROYAL NA[illegible]VY RUM.

[illegible]RANDS OF

THE FINEST [illegible] A RUM

JAMA[illegible] AS ABOVE

[illegible] BOTTLED BY

[illegible]EMON HART AND SON,

GEORGE ST. TOWER HILL, LONDON.

(CONTRACTORS TO THE ADMIRALTY)

and are to be had of all Dealers in India and elsewhere.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and **QUININE** LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headaches, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. BURKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S

SPECIAL KIT

for

OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Air Pillows	5 0	Tooth Brush Guards	0 12	Deck Suits from	16 to 47 0	Travelling Hats	3 8
Travelling Do.	1 8	Tooth Brushes	0 8	Overland „	75 0	Cardigan Jackets very warm	9 8
English Feather	7 8	Nail Do.	0 14	Warm „	35 0	Sheets per pair	9 8
„ Horse Hair	7 8	Hair Brushes and Combs in Pumkin case	9 8	Overcoats and Inverness Capes from	35 0	Pillow Cases each	1 4
Cork Mattrasses	19 8	Blankets each	10 8	Dressing Gowns	9 to 29 0	Portmanteaus	12 8 to [illegible]
Rug Straps	4 8	Long Rugs or Scotch Maude from	10 to 15 0	Pyjamas	[illegible]	Overland Trunks	[illegible] 0
Waterproof Coats	10 0	Russia or Quilt	7-8 to 12 8	Oxford Shirts	16 0	Solid Leather	49 0
Linen Faced Collars, doz.	0 12	Best Beech Overland Chairs from	7-8 to 12 8	White do.	4 8	Extra Large	75 0
Linen „ „ „	6 0	Umbrellas with cover	9 0	Best Shrunk Flannel	18 0	Black Hide Bags	11 8
Cambric Handkerchiefs „	5 0	Warm Gloves	1 14	Silk and Wool	18 8	Extra Large	20 0
Cotton Socks „	11 8	„ Mitts	1 8	Printed Cambric Shirts	[illegible] 4 8	Cash Bags	9 12
Warm do. „	15 8	„ Muffles	2 12	Scum Silk Shirts	11 0	Courier Bags	5 0
Bathing Drawers, each	2 0	Pin Scarfs from	0 12	Under Vests	3-8 to 6 0	Money Belts	2 8
Sponge Bags	2 0	Sailor's Knot from	1 0	„ Pants	3-8 to 6 0	Soiled Linen Bags	[illegible]
Sponges	3 8			Travelling Caps	[illegible]	Tiffin Baskets	[illegible]
Soap Boxes	1 8						

Folding District or Crocquet Chairs with fancy Carpet Seats, Rs. 9-8.

A LARGE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHERS,

SIMLA, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

BRITISH AND BURMESE BURMAH.

A SERIES OF 70 VIEWS, SIZE 12 INCHES BY 10.

Price per Copy Rs. 3.

RAJPOOTANA.

A handsomely bound Album containing a series of 30 views of Ancient Temples and other Architectural remains, with copious letter-press descriptions by Professor Burgess, Archæologist to the Bombay Government, each Photograph 11 inches by 9 on cardboard, leaves 17 inches by 13.

PRICE PER COPY Rs. 100.

N. B.—A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO PURCHASERS OF LARGE PARCELS OF VIEWS.

18th July 1874.

WANTED.

WANTED, a FOREMAN for a large Establishment of Carriage Manufactory; must understand all the parts of business. Apply to DESCHAMPS & Co.

TO BE SOLD, two Bay HORSES, one BROUGHAM and one MAIL PHAETON with double and single HARNESS.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, a lower-roomed comfortable BUNGALOW, No. 153, in Middle Colaba, recently vacated by Major General [illegible] Hough. For Rent and particulars apply to Mr. PESTONJEE MERWANJEE TUBACK, at No. 116, Tardeo Road.

TO LET, from 1st September, a commodious UPPER STOREY BUNGALOW, No. 6, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon adjoining the Bungalow of J. D. Wadia Esq. Rent moderate. Apply to

CURSETJEE DORABJEE BENGALEE.

Mazagon Bazaar Street.

TO LET, a convenient HOUSE in Hummum Street, with Commodious Shop. The 2 Upper Stories are equally convenient for a Dwelling house or for Offices. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

Also all information can be obtained regarding Buying and Selling. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).—Under arrangements which have recently been completed, the Undersigned are prepared to BOOK PASSENGERS and CARGO through in connection with the Messageries Maritime and Netherland India Steam Navigation Companies from Bombay to the principal Ports in Java and Australia, via Galle and Singapore.

Full particulars can be had on application.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

THE VICTORIA COTTON GIN AND PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Company's Office, Umjad Bagh, Broach, on MONDAY, the 20th July 1874, at 4 o'clock P.M., for the transaction of the following and any other business that may be brought before the Meeting:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report on the working of the Mills during the past season.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those retiring.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Broach, 2nd July 1874.

THE ALBERT GINNING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, Umjud Bagh, Broach, on MONDAY, the 20th July 1874, at 5 o'clock P.M., for the transaction of the following and any other business that may be brought before the Meeting:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report on the working of the Mills during the past season.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those retiring.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Broach, 2nd July 1874.

ALFRED MILLS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, Umjud Bagh, Broach, on FRIDAY, July 24th, at 4 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of considering and passing the following Special Resolution:—

"That the Company's Mill be enlarged by the addition of more Spindles and 180 Looms, and the erection of such Buildings, Machinery, Engines and Boilers as the Directors may think necessary for working the same, and that the Board of Directors be and they are hereby authorised to increase the capital of the Company by the issue of 2,0[illegible] Shares of Rs. 1,000 each, and the Directors be at liberty to issue and allot the said last mentioned Shares, and all or any of them, at such time or times hereafter and in such manner and at such price or prices as they may in their discretion think proper, and that in the meantime, and pending such issue of Shares, the Directors may raise and borrow any and all such monies as may be required for the purpose aforesaid."

By Order of the Directors,

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,

Secretaries & Managers.

Umjud Bagh, Broach, 10th July 1874.

PROSPECTUS.

BANGALORE

GREAT DONCASTER ST. LEGER SWEEP.

FOR ALL INDIA.

TICKETS TEN RUPEES EACH.

Five per cent. will be deducted for the Club and Racquet Court. After deducting all expenses the balance will be divided as follows:—

Two-thirds to the winner.

One-sixth to second horse.

One-twelfth to third horse.

One-twelfth to be divided amongst drawers of starters.

To close on Monday, 7th September 1874, and drawn next day at the Bangalore United Service Club.

No application for Tickets will be accepted after noon on the 7th September.

Number will not be allotted nor receipt acknowledged of first half of Currency Notes.

Applications accompanied by remittances to be addressed and made payable free of exchange in Bangalore to the

HONORARY SECRETARY,

Bangalore United Service Club, Bangalore.

Bangalore, 13th June 1874.

TO GYMKHANAS, CLUBS, AND OTHERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED have now LANDED their annual parcel of CRICKET KIT, which is of the same *superior quality* that has characterized former supplies.

TREACHER AND COMPANY,

LIMITED.

NOTICES.

THE CONNON MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIBERS to this Fund are requested to PAY in the amount of their SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Credit of the Secretaries, at the Oriental Bank.

I. M. [illegible], [illegible] Hon. Secretaries.

Bombay, 18th June 1874.

AMATEUR CONCERT,

IN AID OF THE

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, 21st JULY.

PROGRAMME.

1.	Solo Pianoforte	"[illegible]"	[illegible]
2.	Glee	"Farewell to the Forest"	Mendelssohn.
3.	Solo—Baritone	"Nazareth"	Gounod.
4.	Reading	"Lady Clara Vere de Vere"	Tennyson.
5.	Song	"Merry Bird"	[illegible]
6.	Solo	"My Queen"	Blumenthal.
7.	Solo—Pianoforte		
8.	Song	"The Blind Girl to her Harp"	
9.	Madrigal	"Since first I saw your face."	
10.	Recitation	"Maniac."	
11.	Solo—Tenor	"Eveline."	[illegible]
12.	Song	"The beating of mine own heart."	
13.	Trio	"Breathe Soft ye Winds."	
14.	Solo—(tenor)	"Only."	
15.	Solo and Chorus—God save the Queen.		

ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats .... Rs. 2 each.

Unreserved „ .... „ [illegible]

Reserved Seat Tickets can be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s Music Saloon up to 4 o'clock To-morrow Evening.

Unreserved Tickets may be purchased at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s and at the doors of the Hall.

Concert to commence at 9 o'clock precisely at the Indo-British Institution.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be RECEIVED by the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, POONA and KIRKEE, up to the 31st July 1874, for the construction of a MILITARY PRISON and its SUBSIDIARY BUILDINGS at Poona. Plans and Specifications of the Work can be seen at this Office.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender.

A. U. H. FINCH, Lieut. Col., R. E.,

Executive Engineer, P. & K.

Poona, 30th June 1874.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Undersigned up to 2 P.M. on MONDAY, the 20th instant, from parties willing to undertake the—

1. Erecting a Gallery in the Laboratory of the Grant Medical College.
2. Fitting up Jenning's Patent Urinals in the Office of the Inspector General of Registration in the Currency Building.
3. Ditto ditto in the Office of the Commissioner of Paper Currency in ditto.

The Plan and Specifications of the works can be seen and other particulars learnt on application during Office hours.

Tenders are to be made on printed forms only, which will be supplied from this Office.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,

Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Office of Executive Engineer, Presidency,

Bombay, 16th July 1874.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by H. M.'s Resident Transport Officer, Bombay Dockyard, up to 1 o'clock P.M. of the 5th proximo, for the SUPPLY, by Contract, of PROVISIONS for the Indian Troop Ships, specified in a Schedule which can be seen at this Office.

The quantities stated in the Schedule show the estimated consumption for one Trooping Season on board the five Indian Troopships.

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit of Cash.

The Tenders should state separately the prices of the articles, if the Contract be made for two years; or, should it be deemed fit to do so by the Resident Transport Officer, for a longer period.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the Supply of Provisions for the Indian Troop Service."

E. GILES,

Officiating Resident Transport Officer.

H. M.'s Dockyard, Bombay, Transport Office, 8th July 1874.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by H. M.'s Resident Transport Officer, Bombay Dockyard, up to 1 o'clock P.M. of the 5th proximo, for the SUPPLY by Contract of ARTICLES for use in the Officers' General Mess in H. M.'s Indian Troop-ships at Bombay, specified in a Schedule which can be seen at this Office.

The quantities stated in the Schedule show the estimated consumption for one Trooping Season on board the five Indian Troopships.

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit of Cash.

The Tenders should state separately the prices of the articles, if the Contract be made for two years; or, should it be deemed fit to do so by the Resident Transport Officer, for a longer period.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the Supply of Articles for use in the General Mess of H. M.'s Indian Troop-ships."

E. GILES,

Officiating Resident Transport Officer.

H. M.'s Dockyard, Bombay, Transport Office, 8th July 1874.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette," having secured (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own languages, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a desirable means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS arrive at or leave BOMBAY by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

NOTICES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.

(MADRAS AND BOMBAY),

CABINET & BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

AND

GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,

NEXT TO KEMP & CO.'S,

BOMBAY,

HAVE added to their business, CARRIAGE BUILDING of EVERY DESCRIPTION of the BEST MAKE, combining Elegance of Design, Superior Finish, and lightness of Construction.

BROUGHAMS, with 2 and 4 Seats, for one or a pair of Horses.

FILINTHUMS, very light Evening Carriages, 4 Seats, for 1 and 2 Horses.

PALANKEEN COACHES, with Venetians and Glass all round, comfortable for 4 persons, and well suited for Indian Climate.

MAIL PHAETON and WAGGONETTES, for 4 to 8 persons, with Patent Revolving Back Seats.

DOG CARTS, 2 and 4 Wheels, with or without Tops, American and London Patterns.

PONEY PARK, VICTORIA and BASKET PHAETONS, very light, for 2 and 4 persons, for 1 or a pair of Ponies or a Horse.

CANOE BAROUCHES, newest pattern, received from London, Paris and Vienna; handsome Carriages for a pair of Horses.

STATE CARRIAGES, with gilt and plated mountings, lined with the richest Silk and Damask.

BREAKS, MAIL COACHES, and other CARRIAGES made to order.

BILLIARD TABLES—Full size, 12 by 6 feet, with adjusting screw legs, slate or marble tops, Thurston's Rubber Cushions, 3 Billiard Balls, Cues and Stand, Marking Board and Rule of the Game. Rs. 1,600.

BILLIARD CLOTH—18, 20, and 22 Rs. per yard.

Sets of Billiard Balls, 2 1-16 inch club size, Rs. 25, also 2⅛ inch Rs. 31, and 2 inch Rs. 22.

Pyramid Balls, per set of 16, Rs. 110. Pool Balls, per Set of 12, Rs. 60, in box.

Cue Stands for 24 tracks, Square or Revolving Cues, ordinary Rs. 3, Half rich Rs. 4, and rich inlaid from 6 to 10 Rs. each.

Cement in phials Rs. 1. Cue Tips 12 as. per dozen.

Cue Tip Fasteners, Rs. 4. Cue Tip Cutters, Rs. 4.

Billiard Chalk, Rs. 1-8 per Dozen.

Spare Slates, Spirit Levels, &c., &c.

BAGATELLE BOARDS—Improved pattern with rubber cushions, Pockets, Screw Legs for levelling, size 10 by 3 feet, 3 inches, Rs. 250.

Ditto from 100 to 250 Rupees, according to size and materials used.

[illegible] suited for Indian Climate, club size, Rs. [illegible], Cavendish, Rs. 45.

MARBLE PAVEMENTS—1 Foot square, white and black.

MINTON'S PAVEMENTS—7 Inch squares of various handsome Patterns with borders, Rs. 2-8 per square foot.

ICE MACHINES—2 and 4 Decanters, new model, acting as a Pump, gives 2 and 4 decanters of Ice Water in less than 5 minutes, and cannot get out of order; give also 2 large lumps of Ice.

Pier Glasses in rich gilt frames, all sizes, from 5 feet to 12 feet.

Carpetting and Borders, recently received, very handsome and new patterns.

ESTIMATE AND ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FORWARDED.

MHOW.

GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP,

FOR ALL INDIA.

TICKETS Rs. 10 EACH CASH.

For Full Particulars see WEDNESDAY'S Paper.

NOTICE TO HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, BOMBAY.—I hereby give Notice, that a MEETING of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be HELD at the TOWN HALL, on MONDAY next, the 20th instant, at half-past four o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of ELECTING a MEMBER of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION in room of Colonel J. S. TREVOR, R.E., resigned, and also to ELECT a PERMANENT CHAIRMAN in the room of the late Mr. CONNON.

E. HINGLEY,

Clerk to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

Bombay, Fort Police Court, 8th July 1874.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEPS, 1874.

5 per cent. only deducted.

No. 1 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 50 (fifty) each.

No. 2 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each.

WILL CLOSE AND BE DRAWN ON 11th SEPTEMBER.

Applications and Remittances to be made

TO THE HONORARY SECRETARY,

Umballa St. Leger Sweeps, Umballa.

Full particulars on Saturdays.

N.B.—Please write legibly.

NOTICE.—PERSONS having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late Mr. JOHN ALEXANDER MOISE, Superintendent Dhoolia Jail, are requested to submit such Claims within ONE MONTH from THIS DATE, in default thereof the same will not be acknowledged.

Those who are indebted to the Estate, or holding any Property, are requested to communicate to the Undersigned forthwith.—Dated Ahmedabad, 1st July 1874.

J. F. D'OLIVEIRA,

R. C. Chaplain.

ABRAHAM BANAJEE,

1st Class Hospital Assistant.

M. PEREIRA,

Agent, Mofussil Company, Ld.

Administrators to the Estate of the late Mr. J. A. Moise, deceased.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PARELL ROAD.

Head Master—Mr. JAMES McDONALD, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. McDONALD,

FORT SCHOOL—34, HORNBY ROW.

Head Master—Mr. A. D. SHEATON, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. SHEATON,

Music Master—Mr. JOSEPH SCHMIDT.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
D. MACPHERSON,

Boarders (Boys and Girls) are received by Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, and by Mr. and Mrs. Sheaton.

Bombay, January, 1874.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

HUMMUM STREET,

BOMBAY.

THEIR STOCK COMPRISES—

Jewellery of English, Parisian, and Indian make.

Watches and Clocks of every description.

Silver Articles, both English and Indian made.

Electro-plated Stock in very great variety.

Fancy Leather Goods.

And a large and varied Assortment of

MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL FANCY GOODS

Adapted for

WEDDING AND BIRTH-DAY GIFTS AND GENERAL PRESENTATION.

HAMILTON & Co. beg to remark that, bearing in mind the large additions to primary cost arising from the various charges of freight, insurance, customs duty, packing, &c., the prices for all classes of their stock will be found not higher than those ruling at first class West-End Establishments in London.

Their various Illustrated Catalogues and Descriptive Lists, which can be procured post free on application, will be found of material assistance to intending purchasers in the Mofussil.

Orders respectfully solicited.

HAMILTON AND CO.,

JEWELLERS,

HEAD ESTABLISHMENT, CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 18TH JULY 1874.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day opened and closed quiet but unchanged, Surats heavy, sales 10,000 bales, imports 2,000.

Consols have declined ⅛, being now quoted at 92⅛; French Rentes are unaltered at 97½, and Bank [illegible] par [illegible].

Reuter's closing telegram of yesterday gives a summary of the American Agricultural Bureau's report for July on the growing cotton crop, to the effect that "the condition is from 8 to 13 per cent. above that of June, and generally better than in the corresponding month of 1873." This report is undoubtedly very favourable, more so perhaps than was generally expected, and confirms the private advices received lately as to the fine weather prevailing in the States. A full crop now becomes almost a certainty, as the plants by this time have acquired sufficient strength to withstand any but the most adverse weather, and if the remainder of the season continues as favourable, the question may be, not whether the yield may be four but four and a half millions. In either case it must be admitted that the tenor of the report takes away almost the only chance of any material improvement in the value of cotton for a time, all other leading influences at the moment being directly adverse. The official figures evidence a worse position every week, not so much in the matter of stocks, as in the very reduced demand both for home consumption and export—the actual sales this week being only 64,000 bales as against 71,230 on the corresponding week last year, a comparative falling off which has been maintained for some time back. Nor is there much hope of an increased consumption; a good harvest may possibly lead to a rather better home trade, but as against that it must be borne in mind, that not only the Indian, but all the other large foreign markets are depressed at present by excessive supplies. The fact is that we have now reached a point when the production of cotton is, and seems likely to continue, more than sufficient for the consumption, and a recurrence to a permanently lower level of prices seems, therefore, highly probable. In Surat descriptions this will be the more marked from their not being, like American, a necessity of the trade, and as such always saleable at a price; on the contrary the production of Surat goes on increasing while consumption falls off as the value of American declines. We have pointed out for some time back the probability of the margin between American and Surat increasing, to the disadvantage of the latter, and this week the movement has apparently commenced, the difference since last Friday having increased by ¼d. per lb., while during the next two months ready supplies of American will be tending towards their minimum for the year at the same time that Surats will be increasing in stock, and even should Mid Orleans be maintained at the present price of 8¾d, Fair Dholiera may touch 4¾d.

The following figures show the visible supply of cotton in and afloat for the U. K. on the 17th instant as compared with last week and the corresponding date last year, viz.:—

	1874.	Last week.	1873.
Stock in Liverpool	1,004,000	1,000,000	897,330
„ London	127,000	127,250	202,740
American afloat	50,000	50,000	111,000
East Indian „	*390,000	420,000	342,000
	1,571,000	1,597,250	1,553,070

* Doubtful.

	d.	d.	d.
Price of Mid Orleans	8¾	8¾	9
„ Fair Dhollera	5¼	5½	5½
Difference	3½	3¼	3½

The comparative American figures for the week are as follows:—

	1874.	Last week.	1873.
Week's Receipts	9,000	10,000	14,700
Do. Exports to U. K.	9,000	14,000	22,000
Do. do. Continent	......	10,000	2,000
Total Receipts since 1st September	3,743,000	....	3,533,700
Total Exports to U. K. since 1st Sept.	1,794,000	....	1,839,000
Total exports to Continent since 1st Sept.	[illegible]	....	[illegible]
Stock at the Ports	200,000	....	191,000

Friday's Piece Goods Market in Manchester was again dull at previous prices. The statement of the Exports of Goods for the fortnight shows moderate supplies for Bombay and Madras, but the figures for Calcutta are again heavy, and in excess of the average consumption.

Business here to-day has been quite a blank, not a single important operation of any kind having been reported.

[illegible] Exchange is nominally unaltered, but the tendency is unmistakably downward and a further decline is looked for in the course of the week. Nor is there anything apparently at the moment to prevent it—money is abundant, there is nothing doing in export, and next month sees the commencement of the increased Council drawings. It is of little use perhaps trying to anticipate the extent of the possible decline; but well informed people speak of 1s. 10d. for 6 months' sight bank bills as very probable. To-day's nominal quotations for six months' sight paper are:—Banks 1s. 10¼d.; Credits 1s. 10½d.; Documents 1s. 10⅝d. per rupee.

In Government Paper [illegible]

The Bullion Market [illegible]

Copper is dull and unaltered.

[illegible]

Imports of all kinds stagnant without change.

BANKS.

[illegible]

PRESS COMPANIES.

[illegible]

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

[illegible]

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

[illegible]

LAND COMPANIES.

[illegible]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

H. M. S. RIFLEMAN, 420 tons, Captain S. Tuke, sailed on Saturday last for Trincomalee.

THE BARQUE MONTE VIDEO, 350 tons, Captain J. Metane, sailed on Saturday last for Mauritius, with a general cargo.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAMER DIDO, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on Friday last, and the same Company's steamer Oreste arrived at Aden from Bombay on Saturday evening and left yesterday for Trieste.

THE S. S. ELDORADO, arrived in Madras roads on Thursday last from London with the following passengers:—

For Madras.—Mr. J. Thomson, Mr. W. M. Acey and 5 ayahs. For Calcutta.—Mr. W. Harman, Mrs. Lewis, Miss Lewis, Master Lewis and one ayah, Mr. Coogdon, Mr. Mathews, Mrs. Mathews, Mr. Stone, Miss Alice Foster, Mrs. Francis and Mr. Platts.

Disembarked at Colombo.—Mr. Cecil Wilkinson, Mrs. M. Dennison, Mr. Martyn, Miss Hamp, Messrs. Gwatkin, C. F. Thurston D. Guthrie Thomson, W. F. Mackenzie, Pease, J. Tyers, Herbert, Loftus, Vidal, H. T. Bell, Charles Grant, Boer, Thos. Frator Robert Ross and Gordon, and two Misses Cantley.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	H. M. S. Rifleman	Tuke	Trincomalee.
	Mont Video	Metane	Mauritius.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last:—

Steamer Kurrachee, to Kurrachee.

Steamer Asia, to Coast and Calcutta &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
14	Coconada (s)	Sharp	Akyab, July 6.
	Arabia (s)	Hart	Moulmein, July 4.
	Samuel Joneplain	Merril	Boston, April 17.
	Medusa	Burbridge	Sonapore, June 11.
	Cingalese	Robson	Melbourne, May 28.
15	Ennmore (s)	Holman	Liverpool, May 30.
	Royal George	Brown	Liverpool, April 8.

DEPARTURE.

July.			
15	Bangalore (s)	....	

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
15	David G. Fleming	....	Bimlipatam.
	Mecca (s)	....	Rangoon and N. ports.
„	[illegible]	....	London.
	Meinam (s)	....	Galle and Pondicherry

DEPARTURES.

July.			
11	Good Hope (s)	....	London.
17	Meinam (s)	....	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS—18TH JULY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Muriel s, 5 casks iron chains, 2 casks screws, 5 plates iron, 21 bars angle iron, 66 bars iron, and 10 cases iron rivets Hurridass Jairam; some cases cast steel, Khimjee Jeeva.

Yeddo s, 26 cases sherry, J. M. Moola.

FROM LONDON.

Strathclyde s, 5 cases tobacco, 5 cases stationery, 2 cases perfumery, 3 casks blacking &c., the London A. and A Company.

FROM NEW YORK.

Electra, 56 packages glassware, and 1,900 cases kerosine oil, Bell Brandenburg and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—18TH JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Aztecs, 11 bales wool, S. Tyebjee and Co.

Caledonian s, 1,000 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 63 bales wool, Hurjeewan Vussonjee and Vussonjee Dewchund; 28 bales cotton and 33 bales wool, Shamjee Narronjee and Co.

Yeddo s, 55 bales cotton, Samjee Mooljee; 62 bales cotton, Jairam Dayal; 72 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagsee and Co; 148 bales cotton, Vurdhmon Poonsee and Co; 46 bales cotton, Heerjee Veerdore.

Emblehope s, 75 bales cotton, Buldewdass Damoder.

Muriel s, 3,500 bags wheat, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 200 bales cotton, A. Trading Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia s, 33 bags poppy seed, Alsen Riebe and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Clanronald, 25 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

394 Aztecs, Milne—The Captain.
655 Boldon, Lashbrooke—The Captain.
1084 George Gilroy, Ferguson—Finlay, Muir & Co.
994 Marian Moore, Stephen—Mr. Macintosh.

FOR NEW YORK.

999 Benvenue, MacGowan—W. Nicol & Co.
1185 Clanronald, Erskine—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1263 Montona, Sleightholm—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

347 Mercia, Gibson—McCulloch, Browne & Co.

FOR PENANG AND SINGAPORE VIA COAST.

1116 Lord Clyde, Ellis—Rustomjee Framjee.

FOR CALCUTTA.

[illegible]
686 Electra, Massey—Bell, Brandenburg [illegible]

NOT FIXED.

1401 Frank Flint, Williams—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1426 Knight Companion, Roach—The Captain.
898 St. George, Hall—The Captain.

STEAMERS.

FOR OVERLAND MAIL.

[illegible] Mordian, [illegible]—P. & O. Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1361 Caledonian, Pearse—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
1244 Emblehope, Stephenson—The Captain.
2128 Palestine, Owens—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1475 Yeddo, Owen—W. A. Graham & Co.
761 Muriel, Cowell—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR GENOA &c.

674 Arabia, Cobcata—C. Giordano.

FOR KURRACHEE.

316 Kurrachee, [illegible]—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

1139 Asia, Gray—B. I. S. N. Co.

[illegible]

COUNTRY TRADERS.

[illegible]

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

[illegible]

HIGH COURT.—20TH JULY.

[illegible]

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

268-73—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—Tricumjee Mooljee and others v Khursetjee Rustomjee Wadia—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

LONG CAUSES.

154-73—Hearn and Cleveland—Thomas Hutchison and others v Vussonjee Nathoo and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.
180-73—Jefferson and Payne—Chabildas Lulloobhoy v Purmanund Juggonath—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
260-73—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—Ruttonsey Damjee and others v Khursetjee Rustomjee Wadia—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
272-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Thacker Premjee Ookerda v Goculdass Dewjee and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
347-73—P. Cowasjee—Ootumchund Manockchund v Jeewanlaljee G Maharaj—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.
350-73—Mr. Hope—Bomonjee Nowrojee Cooper v Ebrahim Ally—Crawford and Boevey.
463-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Ramjee Roychund and another v Khemji Ramji—G. J. Mody.
531-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dewraj Peerbhoy v Captain H. W. Norris—Hearn and Cleveland.
215-73—Jefferson and Payne—Santooka Roopajee v Fatta Depajee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
219-73—Mr. Fletcher—Bai Jadow, widow v Tribhowundas Jugjivundas—Tyabjee and Sayani.
210-73—M. H. Khan—Narayen Juggonnath and others v Ramchunder Dinnanath—Tyabjee and Sayani.
360-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Hurribai Tookaram v Premchund Roychund—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
105-73—M. B. Barbhaya—Ebramjee Noorbhoy and another v Moosajee Esmaljee—Tyabjee and Sayani.
622-69—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Essabin Khaliffa and others v Hajee Mahomed Cureem J.—Tyabjee and Sayani.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

FORTY army retirements in Bengal will be taken up, it is said, and is likely to come about before the 1st October next.

IT is rumoured that Colonels Williams and Allan, of the Pay Department, will retire under under the conditions of the order recently promulgated.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL WALTER, C.B., will be called to England from India, immediately on his promotion as Major General, when Colonel Hume, 55th, will join the establishment of Brigadiers in the Bengal Presidency.

DEPARTURES—JULY 18.

[illegible]

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, July 18.)

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence:—

Mr G C Smyth, Offg Asst Dist Supt of police, Goruckpore, privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 15th July 1874.

Mr W C Thomas Dist Supt of Police, Meerut, privilege leave for one month and fifteen days, with effect from the 16th Aug 1874.

Capt T J Quin, Offg Asst Commr, Calpee, Zillah Jaloun, privilege leave for two months and three days, with effect from the 1st Sept 1874.

Mr J Kennedy, Offg Joint Mag and Depy Colr, Shahjehanpore, one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 15th Aug 1874.

The Revd G T Dennis, Civil Chaplain of Allahabad, two month's privilege leave, with effect from the 3rd Aug 1874.

Mr H G Keene, Judge of Agra, one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 28th Aug 1874.

Mr E S Robertson, Offg Mag and Colr, Azimgurh, privilege leave for eighty-six days, with effect from the 14th Aug 1874.

Mr J Sladen, Mag and Colr, Moozuffernuggur, privilege leave for one month and twelve days, with effect from the 15th Aug 1874.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Surgn Henry James Linton, in medical charge 24th P N I, Jhansie, to be Supt of the Jail at that station.

Mr F Pollen, Asst Mag Boolundshuhur, to be a Justice of the Peace for the N W Provinces.

Mr C F Knyvett, Asst Dist Supt of Police, to officiate as Dist Supt of Police of Meerut during the absence on leave of Mr. Thomas, or until further orders.

Mr D M Gardner, Joint Mag and Depy Colr, to officiate as Mag and Colr, Azimgurh, during the absence on leave of Mr E S Robertson, or until further orders.

Mr W R Buckitt, Joint Mag and Depy Collr, to officiate as Mag and Collr of Moozuffernugur during the absence on leave of Mr J. Sladen, or until further orders.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct the following transfers:—

Mr E A Wallace, Offg Asst Dist Supt of Police, from Futtehpore to Agra.

Mr A H Davis, Offg Asst Dist Supt of Police, from Agra to Muttra.

Mr R Evans, Offg Joint Mag and Depy Collr, from Cawnpore to Furruckabad, with effect from the 1st August, 1874.

The Notification dated 8th of April 1874, tranferring Mr A Robinson, Asst Mag and Collr, from Goruckpore to Allahabad, is cancelled.

Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr R H C Whittall, Asst Conservator of Forests, with effect from the 1st August 1874, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself thereof.

Lieut R M Hyslop, R E, Asst Engr, attached to the Eastern Jumna Canal, is granted one month's privilege leave of absence with effect from the 17th Aug 1874, or such subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr F S Meik, Asst Engr, attached to the 1st Division, Agra Canal, is granted one month's privilege leave of absence.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUT GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, July 15.)

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

In consequence of the departure of the Hon Vernon Hugh Schalch, on leave, the Lieut Govr is pleased to nominate the Hon J R Bullen Smith to be Chairman of the Commrs for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

Mr Edward Maxwell Reilly, Depy Magst and Depy Colr, is [illegible] acquiring land [illegible]

[illegible]

POSTAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR [illegible] DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

JOHN—July 19th, at [illegible], Arthur, youngest son of Harry John, aged 14 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ARATHOON—July 15th, at [illegible] Street, the wife of C. M. Arathoon, of a son.

KING—July 15th, at Calcutta, the wife of [illegible] King, Esq., of a daughter.

RYALL—July 13th at Jullundur, [illegible] Ryall, Esq., Judge, Small Cause Court, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JULY 20, 1874.

OUR country cousin, the *Pioneer*, does not make much progress, we are sorry to see, in unravelling the mysteries of finance. He is still at a loss to understand why the new loan should have been raised in Calcutta instead of in London. He admits—indeed, he could hardly do otherwise—the success of the loan; but, he asks, "what was the result of this success? "Bank bills which stood at 1s. 10½d. on the 7th "inst., the day before the tenders were opened "in Calcutta, receded to 1s. 9 15/16d. to 1s. 10d. "on the 10th inst.;" and it is probable, he contends, that exchange will experience a further fall. These innocent remarks let us into the secret of the point of view from which our country cousin looks at the financial operations of the Government of India. He evidently considers that the [illegible] Finance Minister to obtain a good premium for a loan should be kept in strict subordination to the one great purpose for which the Government of India was really created—that of enabling Lieutenant Jinks, of H.M.'s 150th, to send home his family remittances of five pounds a month at a favourable rate of exchange. This is a new revelation in political economy. We thought the Government had nothing to do, when it wanted to borrow money, but to raise a loan on the most advantageous terms for the State by accepting the offer of the highest bidder. Lieutenant Jinks and the *Pioneer* may, however, console themselves with the reflection that, even had the Government brought out the loan in England, exchange would still have gone down. For the principal motive power in exchange is the position of trade and the general state of the money market. The export trade of India is this year in a far from flourishing condition, the value of the cotton crop alone, which is the chief article of export, being less probably by five millions than that of last year. The supply of money, on the other hand, is unusually plentiful, and will continue so, as long as the operations of the German Government unduly depress the value of silver in Europe. These two causes will suffice to keep exchange at a low level for many a long day to come, unless a new American war breaks out to treble the price of Indian cotton. They were at work before the issue of the loan was notified, and they remain at work now that it has been taken up. The immediate effect of the notification which the *Pioneer* thinks did Lieutenant Jinks such a deadly injury was to lower the price of Government paper, and raise exchange; for the first impression was that the loan would be taken up at about the English rate, and that the exchange banks would get the heaviest allotment and would consequently have less money to buy bills with. The unexpected success of the loan has left the general causes affecting exchange to operate without further disturbance, while it has at the same time stimulated the demand for Government Securities as a means of investment. The country, which profits by the strengthening of [illegible] Government, is therefore the [illegible] than he would have [illegible] even if no loan had been [illegible]

[illegible] probably a good deal [illegible] upon our suggestion that [illegible] the loan had been subscribed by capitalists [illegible] "What advantage [illegible] Europe the *Pioneer* asks—"by sending out more [illegible] would British capitalists gain "for the (to them) [illegible] money to India? Allowing "per cent., and the [illegible] favourable exchange, say 7 "nearly 3 per cent [illegible] premium on the new loan of "lish capitalists [illegible] the difference in the English [illegible] four is about 4 per cent. "Let us look at [illegible] on rates for 4 per cent. "paper of the loan [illegible] 2-12, and what do we "find it at? [illegible] Why should the British capitalist [illegible] India for what he can "get on the spot [illegible] per cent. discount?" [illegible] confusion of [illegible] Taking [illegible] simplicity of this [illegible] by the exquisite [illegible] must astound even [illegible] exchange, according [illegible] the difference of [illegible] at 7 per cent [illegible] *Pioneer's* own estimate, [illegible] from 102¾, the [illegible] and therefore subtracting [illegible] loan was issued, [illegible] maximum rate at which the price in London [illegible] we find that the equivalent [illegible] and a portion [illegible] would be at the outside 95¾—less than 102¾. [illegible] the loan was issued at [illegible] to the *Pioneer*, therefore, once more according [illegible] per cent. [illegible] the London price of Indian [illegible] the margin of [illegible] ranged from 96 to 96½, [illegible] induce English [illegible] profit was quite sufficient to [illegible] especially as it [illegible] capitalists to tender, more [illegible] at home have an [illegible] not often that capitalists [illegible] 2½ per cent., of [illegible] opportunity, when money is at [illegible] Indian securities [illegible] a million or so of [illegible] 3 13/16 per cent [illegible] yielding interest at the rate of [illegible] subject, but we [illegible] We need not pursue the [illegible] early opportunity [illegible] the *Pioneer* will take an [illegible] price of Four per [illegible] of showing us how, when the [illegible] exchange against [illegible] in India is, say, 103, the [illegible] of Fours in London [illegible] 7 per cent., and the price [illegible] English capitalists 96, "the difference in the [illegible] Making two [illegible] *favour is about 4 per cent.*" [illegible] arithmetical [illegible] two five is nothing to this [illegible] leaving exactly 1d deducting 7 from 103, and [illegible]

THE fate of [illegible] different if the [illegible] India might have been very [illegible] Company could [illegible] Directors of the old East India [illegible] allow European [illegible] made up their minds to [illegible] their territories; [illegible] English subjects to settle within [illegible] keep for themselves [illegible] they were so anxious to [illegible] obtainable out [illegible] all the good things that were [illegible] care to make the [illegible] that they took good [illegible] to allow English [illegible] Government believe that [illegible] country, except as [illegible] to reside in any part of the [illegible] would be very [illegible] servants of the Company, [illegible] Empire. A profound [illegible] to the interests of the [illegible] dislike of any independent [illegible] the Directors [illegible] in this country made [illegible] and settlers [illegible] those few English merchants [illegible] notwithstanding all as "interlopers" who, [illegible] footing on [illegible] opposition, managed to [illegible] opportunity to [illegible] Indian shores, and every [illegible] seized upon with [illegible] of such persons was [illegible] industry were thus [illegible] British capital and [illegible] instead of being driven out of the country, [illegible] "progress" that is invited to enter it, and the [illegible] Government of India [illegible] so keenly desired by the [illegible] the subject of [illegible] and which is so frequently [illegible] consequently been [illegible] complacent reflections, has [illegible] than it ought, to [illegible] delayed very much longer [illegible] bestowed on the [illegible] been. Praise has been [illegible] very shrewd and [illegible] India Company for the [illegible] Directors [illegible] intelligent way in which the [illegible] long period [illegible] the country during the [illegible] power and [illegible] they had almost unlimited [illegible] without [illegible] to us they thought fit [illegible] Government at [illegible] being overruled by the [illegible] the Directors and [illegible] The secret action of [illegible] however, left [illegible] their exclusive policy have, [illegible] Civil Service, the [illegible] mark on the Covenanted [illegible] strongly imbued [illegible] of the members being [illegible] row view of the [illegible] the prejudices and narrow [illegible] which have been [illegible] of Englishmen in India [illegible] part of the inheritance [illegible] instilled into their minds as [illegible] their esteemed [illegible] bequeathed to them by [illegible] The dislike to Europeans [illegible] old John Company [illegible] portant part of the policy [illegible] settlers is thus an imdignify [illegible] position by linking it with the [illegible] policy of the Government—of the Covenanted [illegible] Civil Service, and what the "progress" of the [illegible] people of India may mean in their minds it [illegible] would be probably difficult to discover, for it is [illegible] highly improbable that any member of the [illegible] service would volunteer to enlighten the public [illegible] interesting subject [illegible] Service [illegible] would [illegible] venture to consult public opinion [illegible] on a matter which they consider belongs entirely to themselves, and its "development" [illegible] to be in accordance with their own views of expediency. These views, which darken the minds of the Covenanted Civil Service and put an effectual termination to many a career that would otherwise be brilliant and which might leave some useful and lasting impression on a district or a presidency, pervade the Local Legislative Councils and the Supreme Government, and culminate in that council of the ancients, which is dignified by the name of the Council of India at the India House in London. The "Silent Chamber" in Whitehall, as it has been called, has strength enough to sit still, but its advice is not much regarded by the Secretary of State for India, and the most palpable neglect of its admonitions produces no remonstrance from any of its members. What can be expected from a system of Government composed of such materials as these? How are the exigencies of such times as the present to be met by men who, whatever the intellectual capacities of some of them may be, are nevertheless bound hand and foot by the notions and prejudices of an antiquated form of government? The times in which we are living are running in new grooves, and greater publicity in the sayings and doings of the members of the Government is becoming daily more necessary, but the same glimmering light is thrown over all the acts of the Government that has obscured them from the first, and, instead of letting us know before-hand the public measures that it is intended to bring forward, they are usually passed into law before any one outside the charmed circle knows anything about them. The Covenanted Civil Servants are forbidden to allow any inquiring member of the community to know what is the condition of their districts, they being held responsible to Government only for their actions; and the Government makes its influence felt in the small allowance of popular power which is given to the Municipality of Bombay or anywhere else. Even a Port Trust, to look after the interests of the Trade of the port, is a secret chamber, responsible only to the Government, and allowed to support with perfect impunity a huge scheme for making docks, without regard to any other consideration than that of giving to a disgraceful bargain some chance of turning out a profitable investment; the trade and interests of the port being all the time a matter of no importance whatever. Public opinion may be expressed in a thousand shapes against such waste of money and opportunities, but the influence of an effete system of government effaces every trace of right dealing, and public interests languish and are left without support. Whilst this blind leading of the blind is the characteristic of the Government, a movement of considerable interest and significance is going on which may produce most unlooked for changes, all of which will have a thoroughly popular aspect. The revival of manufacturing industry in India will assuredly be accompanied with the infusion of a certain amount of public spirit into the wealthy owners of mills and the shareholders of such prosperous concerns; and, though some time may elapse before democratic sentiments prevail in India as they have done in Manchester and other great manufacturing centres in England, yet some greater sympathy with public opinion will have to be shown, and without doubt greater influence must be given to independent Englishmen than is now permitted. English capital in no inconsiderable sums is likely to be sent here, and the opening up of an extensive manufacturing industry with the aid of their capital will entitle the English promoters of such an important undertaking to greater consideration than is given to our fellow-countrymen now.

The secret and exclusive system of Government has nearly worn itself out, but there is public opinion enough to revive somewhat its failing strength if the Government would but make some show of consulting the wishes of those who are most affected by the schemes and doings of the public officers of the State. Till some widening of the narrow circle from which the members of Government are selected can be devised, an appeal to the public on suitable occasions will lead to the formation of public opinion, which is generally supposed to have no [illegible] saved from many of the [illegible] that attach themselves to our public bodies, as they are called, but which really are so only in name. The members of Government must get rid of their prejudices, if they can do so without any great violence to their feelings, and especially must they avoid the old sin of the Covenanted Civil Service of looking on Englishmen, who have come out here to "develope" the resources of the country, as intruders and unwholesome meddlers with the established order of the East as known to and trusted in by the devoted civilians, who are still the unflagging workers and ardent supporters of the venerated past which has by their help crawled with attenuated limbs into the light of modern days, and to the astonishment of all beholders still lingers on weary and wasted. Above all, let them observe the signs of the times and keep their eyes on the trade and traffic between East and West, which is rapidly being increased, and they may possibly be able to cope with the enemies that appear to be approaching, for it seems probable that social life in India may undergo in the short period of the next twenty-five years greater changes than have before been made in as many centuries.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

THE following extract from the *Lancet* (of date June 27) shows that the treatment of lepers which has recently been adopted in the Andaman Islands is attracting attention at home, and attention in a very practical way, too:—A case of true leprosy is now, we understand, under treatment by Dr. Dyce Duckworth in Mark Ward, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, by the new method with gurjun balsam. It is too soon to report any results, but the patient has certainly improved since his admission to the hospital. The case is a very severe one, and there is albuminuria. The man has been in several London hospitals, and also in the Glasgow infirmary. We are not aware that the gurjun balsam has been hitherto tried persistently in this country in a case of this kind. The accounts we recently published from the Andaman Islands are certainly very encouraging as to the value of the remedy.

THE prospect of the discovery of a serviceable coal-field in the Godavery District appears to be somewhat promising, judging from a note "communicated" to the Madras Government by Mr. W. King, Departmental Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India and dated 6th ultimo. Mr. Vanstavern, who has been employed in making borings at Beddadanole, Mr. King says in his communication to Government, has reported under date 29th May last that he had come upon 3 feet of coal at a depth of 183 feet 4 inches in the No 1 bore hole, which is at the eastern edge of the field of his operations, and had not then got through the seam, which possibly, Mr. King says, may be of greater thickness. Mr. King's next statement seems to be hardly reconcileable with the above. He says—"So far the results cannot be looked on as very promising, particularly as nothing can as yet be said regarding the extent of the seam or the quality of the coal. The extent cannot be known until further borings are made. The quality shall be given when the assays are made, and shall be reported with the other details of the field, which I shall give in my proper report to Government after receiving Mr. Vanstavern's notes, etc, of the work." And yet he thinks notwithstanding that "it is satisfactory to know that there is coal in the Madras Presidency." The borings we are told have been attended with considerable difficulty and delay owing to the presence of thick beds of clay and muddy deposits intercalated with the sandstone beds of the field; [illegible] deposit, by continually falling, chokes up [illegible] wasted hole for several feet, and much time is [illegible] resume clearing it away before being able to [illegible] difficulty [illegible] operations. The only way to meet this [illegible] sufficient we are told, is by having piping of [illegible] length of [illegible] length; but there is only a very short [illegible] tus, which [illegible] supplied with the present apparatus [illegible] more than 150 feet down the bore [illegible] tools [illegible] King concludes by saying that the [illegible] at the disposal of Mr. Vanstavern are very [illegible] out of repair and are, in effect, useless. Following upon this on the 15th June, Major Beatty, R.E., telegraphed from Dowlaishweram to the Madras Government as follows:—"[illegible] fifty-four inches of coal found at one hundred and eighty-five feet." Upon the receipt of this statement the Madras Government appear to have "waked up," after having taken some little time to dream over the matter, for we are told that on the 2nd *instant* an order was passed, relative to Mr. King's letter of the 6th *ultimo*, as follows:—"Mr. King's letter will be communicated to the District Engineer of Godavery, who will arrange with Mr. Vanstavern for the refitting of the boring rods in readiness for next season's work, which should be commenced as early as possible after the rains, as recommended by Mr. Vanstavern in a communication to the Chief Engineer. The District Engineer will also, in communication with Mr. Vanstavern, prepare and submit with as little delay as possible an indent for the necessary piping, as there can be no doubt of the propriety of resuming boring operations after the rains. A regular estimate must now be sent in, based on and including the cost of operations in April and May to cover the charge for coal explorations in the current official year (with all establishments, tools, etc.,) in order that a regular grant may be obtained from the Government of India for prosecution of the work. His Excellency the Governor in Council awaits with interest further detailed reports." The whole thing reads like a farce. Here, on the one hand, is the Departmental Superintendent of the Geological Survey submitting a report, on a most important subject, (which in his opinion amounts to nothing) followed up by the striking announcement of Major Beatty, which again is capped by the late reply of the Government to the first communication expressing great interest in the undertaking [illegible] condemned by the Geological luminary,—asking for further information and giving permission for the repairs to the apparatus, which surely should at all times be at the discretion of the responsible person in charge of the operation.

ARCHITECTURE AND SCENERY IN GUZERAT AND RAJPOOTANA.

MESSRS. BOURNE AND SHEPHERD have already won praise for the perfection to which they have brought the photographic art in India. Great as their reputation is, however, they have contrived to add to it by the publication of one of the handsomest volumes of Indian pictures it has ever been our fortune to see. The book is entitled "Photographs of Architecture and Scenery in Guzerat and Rajpootana," and exquisite as the pictures are they are not unmatched by the binding and general get up of the letter-press, which have been executed in the best taste and most expensive style by a well known London firm. There may be many people to whom the names Guzerat and Rajpootana are but empty sounds, geographical expressions, calling up neither curiosity nor excitement; but after they have seen Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd's present volume they will be astonished to find that these districts contain many of the prettiest views and the finest specimens of Hindoo architecture to be met with in India. Indeed, some of the scenes are not surpassed by any others in the world. Two or three years ago Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd had their attention called to the pictorial wealth lying fallow in Guzerat and Rajpootana, and a tour was organised by Mr. Colin Murray, one of the members of the firm, who was accompanied by Mr. Burgess, the well-known antiquarian. The result is before us in the volume which has been submitted for our inspection. The views have been selected with a fine eye to effect, and it is unnecessary to say that the descriptions accompanying each photograph lend an interest to the volume which it would not possess from the pictures alone, excellent as these are. Ahmedabad, formerly one of the most magnificent cities in Asia, as well it might be, when, according to historians, its circumference was twenty-seven miles, while its population was about two millions, has [illegible] a rich field to the photographer, abounding [illegible] beauty or their connection with some important part of the history of Western India. The Ranee Sipris' musjid and tomb we find photographed with rare fidelity, notwithstanding the intricacy of the carvings and the peculiar position in which the buildings stand. Fergusson calls the mosque the Gem of Ahmedabad, and architecturally a more perfect building than the Erechtheion at Athens. Judging by the photographs the praise is not undeserved, for it would be difficult to match the symmetry of the building or the rich embroidery which the stone artists have skilfully succeeded in throwing over each pillar, tower, and wall. The picture of the public well at Adalaj has something strangely beautiful in it, the water, seen gleaming deep down, being covered by galleries, the pillars of which are covered with profusely floral tracery. If it were not that the artist had introduced some female figures, who have drawn their water and are [illegible]

THE CHUT[illegible]

RUFUS [illegible]

"OLD [illegible] a severe [illegible] in the road-making line once, Big [illegible] were much amused at the reticence [illegible] natives." "Oh, you've heard of the road through Jungle-[illegible] I was a regular [illegible] gineer then, and I [illegible] should have [illegible] distinguished one. But [illegible] sick of fever, went home, and lost my appointment. [illegible] used to keep a barometer, and thermometer, and pluviometer in those days, and took meteorological observations, &c., &c. Now I'll [illegible] what occurred about the pluviometer, before I go on to the road-making. I was much disgusted that my said pluviometer, alias rain-gauge, [illegible] gave the same rain-fall, never so much [illegible] which was measured and registered [illegible] different hospitals, and every morning I [illegible] pass I stamped my foot and in various [illegible] showed my impatience. Suddenly, however, the quantity of rain materially increased [illegible] to even more than the others' [illegible] showed. I was at a loss to account for this, when Joe Slapper came running in [illegible] and told me he had seen my [illegible] water [illegible] after watering [illegible] and rose trees go leisurely up to the [illegible] gauge and very solemnly and carefully [illegible] the same to it. He did not seem at all put out at being caught; but, on Slapper asking him what he was about, earnestly said that 'the *sahib* (that was I), when there was too little water in the bottle, got very *hot in the head and had painful cramps in his legs*' (my foot-stamping), 'and so he thought that he would try the effects of making him think more rain had fallen; and,' continued he, [illegible] is [illegible] in his head now.'

"I was obliged to discharge that [illegible] He never could understand why he should renounce curing [illegible] as he called it, although, like all physicians, he would conceal his remedies under a thousand protestations. He was caught again by Slapper and myself putting water into the pluviometer three days after; but, at a much earlier hour, almost before daylight. He thought we were both mad, when I discharged him. But now to return to the road through Junglepate. I had to carry it through some village lands, and the modest compensation asked by the villagers was actually Rs. 40,000. This was so ridiculous that I determined, of course, to refer the matter to Government, and told them they would not get a fourth part of this. They said that was what they expected. I begged them to mention a reasonable sum. They said the Sirkar would be sure to cut it down to a quarter, whatever they asked. In vain I argued and protested. At last I offered them the contract to make the road themselves at Rs. 250 a mile, which I had calculated it would cost. As the road was only ten miles long this was equal to Rs 2,500. But this was a tangible promise, and so long had they been accustomed to have their estimates cut down by their own rulers, that they at once closed the bargain! The village patel, however, a very sharp-looking fellow, interfered and prevented the ratification. But I am sure if they had asked double that sum as compensation for the ground they would have got it without labouring on the road at all.

"They held Punchayets by dozens, and the Sir Punch——"

"The what? You don't mean to say, Big, that that's an Indian designation? What infernal rot! You are poking fun at me."

"I am blest if I am," said Big, "*Sir Punch* it is, as sure as I'm Rufus," and it means the president or *head* of the *punchayet* (or council of five). It is devilish odd! But I did not make the language you know. The Sir Punch asked the Rs. 40,000 and got, and ultimately accepted, Rs. 3,000, which, although nearly double the value of the land, was 2,000 less than the compensation which Government had offered."

This sketch for Big's fancy dress was finished by this time, and I left him purchasing the most costly velvets and silks which the native and local *Lewis and Allenbys* and *S— and Edgars* could produce. I do not intend to inflict an account of our fancy ball on the reader. But some rather strange complications arising here-from oblige me not to pass it over altogether.

The beautiful Mrs. FitzHerbert, wife of FitzH. of the Engineers, Tara Roselee that was, appeared to me one of the most beautiful beings I ever saw; and, as we shall find that both she and her brother had a great deal to do with the events that happened, we must briefly relate who they were.

They were the children of old Sir George and Lady Roselee, who by the bye was the daughter of Lord Bayswater and belonged to one of the oldest families in Herts. Lucy,—whom the rich old Rajah or Nawab (I forget which) of Dowlata-[illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

[illegible]EST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

[illegible]HOOTING FOR THE RAJAH OF [illegible]APORE'S CUP.

LONDON, 17TH JULY.

[illegible] for the cup presented by the [illegible]olapore was concluded yesterday at [illegible]don when the English team were declared [illegible]ners, they having scored 332 points, [illegible] scored 393, and Canada 430.

[illegible] CESSION OF THE FIJI ISLANDS.

LONDON, 18TH JULY.

[illegible]arnarvon has announced that the terms [illegible] for the cession of Fiji are unacceptable, [illegible] England is willing to accept the cession [illegible]nally.

LONDON, 18TH JULY.

Intelligence has been received that the s.s. Tenasserim has been wrecked off Ras Haffoon. The crew and passengers are saved.

FRANCE.

THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY'S BILL.

PARIS, 18TH JULY.

The Bill drafted by the Committee of Thirty and submitted on the 15th inst. to the National Assembly for approval causes universal dissatisfaction.

Dissensions exist among the Ministry relative to the general policy and the prosecution of M. Rouher. M. Fourton, Minister of the Interior, has resigned.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 17TH JULY, NOON.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	64,000	bales.
,, ,, Surats	17,000	,,
,, ,, Imports of Cotton	70,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	48,000	,,
,, Stock of Cotton	1,004,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	260,000	,,

There has been less enquiry for Surats during the week at 1/16d. to ⅛d. lower.

LONDON, 17TH JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats heavy.

The London Cotton Market has been dull and drooping.

Fair Dhollera, 5¼d.

The Manchester market has been quiet but unchanged.

7 lbs. Shirtings	7s. 1½d.
8½ lbs. do	8s. 9d.
40's Mule Twist	1s. 0¼d.
3 per cent. Consols, for account	92⅞
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	97⅞
Bar Silver	58 7/16

The Agricultural Bureau at Washington have issued their report for the month of July, showing the condition of the cotton crop to be from 8 to 13 per cent. above that of June, and better generally than in the corresponding month of 1873.

WRECK OF THE S.S. TENASSERIM AND SHIP ROYAL FAMILY.

We have been favoured with the following particulars by the Bombay Government :—

The Resident at Aden reports as follows by telegraph :—Wreck of Tenasserim, 1,746 tons, left Rangoon on June 13th, in North Bight, Ras Haffoon, South Guardafui, which occurred July 7th, midnight. Kwangtung has gone to rescue of crew and five passengers. Also reports total wreck of Royal Family, with 1,830 tons of coal, six miles south of Guardafui on July 11th. All hands arrived at Aden.

THE BANGALORE RACES.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

BANGALORE, 18TH JULY.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY.

GRAND STAND STAKES.

The Secret	1
Stanwell	2

BEDOUIN HANDICAP.

Ministmaster	1
[illegible]	2
Saum	3

WALER PURSE.

Timbertop	1
Vidette	2

GALLOWAY PURSE.

Amnesty	1
Saladin	2
Chieftain	3

LADIES' PURSE.

Crown Prince	1
Rufus	2

CHARGER STAKES.

Warwick	1
Autocrat	2
Jorrocks	3

MR. H. J. REYNOLDS assumed office as Secretary to the Government of Bengal on the 14th instant.

IT is finally settled, a Calcutta paper tells us, that the Government of India will go to Simla next year.

MR. JOHN FERRIE has been appointed Consular Delegate for Italy at Bassein, in the place of Mr. F. Dieckmann, resigned.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their meeting on Thursday, reduced the rates of interest and discount ½ per cent. all round.

THE young Rajah of Bijnee, an Assamese Chief, is now in Calcutta, and was present at the Viceroy's Evening Party on Wednesday last. The party was a select one.

MAJOR-GENERAL STREET arrived at Galle on the 3rd of July, and proceeded on the 4th to Colombo to take over the duties of Commander-in-Chief at Ceylon from Major-General Renny.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. Provinces has directed that the title of Assistant Civil Surgeon of Allahabad be discontinued, and that the officer so called shall in future be styled Joint Civil Surgeon of Allahabad.

FROM New Zealand comes a rumour of the probable outbreak of hostilities amongst the natives of the Bay of Islands owing to a dispute as to the right to dig for Kaurie gum on certain lands. All Europeans had been cautioned by the Chief of one of the tribes not to interfere.

CAPTAIN P. D. HENDERSON has been appointed Political Resident at Cashmere. His place as Foreign Under-Secretary will be filled, we are told, by a North-West Civilian. By a thorough mastery of Persian, by hard work and valuable service, this Madras Captain of Cavalry, says the *Pioneer*, has earned his promotion.

A LETTER from Mussoorie, in the Agra paper, announces that Lieutenant-Colonel J. K. Couper, Superintendent of the Stud Department, is to succeed Colonel Turnbull in the Army Clothing Department. In Calcutta the impression is that Colonel B. Walton, at present Military Storekeeper, will succeed to the Clothing Agency.

INFORMATION has been received from Ladakh, under date 6th instant, that the party of the Yarkand Mission under Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon left Leh for Cashmere on the third. Six of the Tartar coolies employed with the Yarkand Mission died on the return journey, four from exposure on the passes and two by drowning.

A REPORT, says the *Indian Daily News*, has been current during the past few days that Mr. G. B. W. Lewis, late of the Theatre Royal, Calcutta, has committed suicide by shooting himself. It is mentioned only as a rumour, and it is also stated that Belen Cuba, the equestrienne of Chiarini's Circus, has been killed by a fall from her horse.

THE heat in Peshawur is said to be unbearable. Since the 13th June there has been no rain. The *kafila* which was going to Cabul has been obliged to halt at Tatra, about ten *kos* from Peshawur. Four or five men of the *kafila* died from sunstroke. Grain is cheap in Peshawur, and fruits are plentiful and much cheaper than in preceding years.

THE name of the man of H. M.'s 22nd Regiment who committed suicide at Hazareebaugh on the morning of the 10th instant by shooting himself was James Moore. He has been for some years past employed in the tailor's shop, and was a man of somewhat morose temperament and bad temper. His conduct since arrival in India is reported to have been good.

INFORMATION has been conveyed to the Madras Government of the discovery of a shoal with only five fathoms water on it, bearing S. E. from Hope Island Light-house, and distant nineteen miles. Commanders of vessels are warned to be cautious when in the vicinity of this newly-reported danger, and are requested to use every means for verifying its position.

THE *Madras Athenæum* learns on good authority that the Viceroy will visit Madras in December next. Miss Baring is also expected to arrive at the same time from England. Lord Hobart returns to Madras late in September or early in October. The Viceroy will visit Ooty, and from thence take a tour through the Wynaad, accompanied by H. E. the Governor.

ON Monday last the defamation case, instituted against Mr. Williams, came on for hearing at Fyzabad, and the Deputy Commissioner was obliged to hold his Court in the Municipal Hall, in order to afford accommodation to the public. Nearly the whole day was spent in examining Mr. Williams, whose evidence is said to be very interesting and to throw light on many important points.

A RESOLUTION has been issued by the Government of India to the effect that from the 1st of August the reduction of rates for the carriage by rail of food-grains resolved upon on the 1st November 1873 will cease, and the railway companies concerned in the Resolution of 1st November may discontinue the rate of ⅛th pie per maund per mile for food-grains, and revert to the rates in force on their respective lines.

A SPECIAL TELEGRAM to the *Ceylon Times* says—"H. M. S. Glasgow left for Mauritius on the 8th instant"—H. M. S. Briton arrived here a few days ago and is undergoing slight repairs. She will leave for Rangoon and other stations shortly :—On Saturday three sailors went out on a shooting excursion and shot three natives. Fortunately their guns were loaded with shot, and the men were only slightly injured.

THE undermentioned Specifications of Inventions have been filed in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces :—"Improvements in obtaining fibre from rhea and such like plants, and in machinery to be used for that purpose :" by John Cameron Graham, of Shalford, in the county of Surrey, England.—"An electro-magnetic self acting punkah :" by H. Vacher.

A MARWARRIE in Calcutta, as we related a few days since, stands charged with offering a bribe of Rs. 500 to Captain Stewart, a marine surveyor, with a view to induce the latter to certify that a wretchedly old American vessel, the Alabama, is "seaworthy" and a good insurance vessel which she "is not." Referring to which the *Indian Mirror* viciously says—"We had hitherto an idea that such cases were confined to Bombay alone."

WE have received the programme of the eighth annual meeting of the Hydrabad Rifle Association, which is appointed to take place on Wednesday, the 19th August, and following days, at Trimulgherry, by permission of Major-General Blake, commanding the Hydrabad Subsidiary Force. It includes 31 contests for all arms of the service, Native and European. The prizes offered amount to nearly Rs. 2,500, besides some pool-firing, the results of which will, of course, be regulated by the entries.

THE law-brokers of Calcutta have made a final attempt to establish a footing for themselves in the Small Cause Court by addressing a petition to the Judges, which has now received the final [illegible] of their Honours refusing to accede to their prayer. The public and all the respectable practitioners of the Court are to be congratulated on thus getting rid of a body of men whose principal object was to foment disputes and encourage false suits from which they alone derived any substantial benefit, though others suffered much annoyance.

THE Australians, it would appear from the subjoined, are by no means satisfied with the working of the P. and O. Company. The *Sydney Morning Herald* says—"Although the P. and O. Company have gone to the expense of putting on a special branch steamer for the purpose of accommodating the Sydney trade, they are not working it so as to secure the continuance in their hands of the mail business. Our Post-master-General detained the outward mails last week for the A. S. N. Co.'s steamer Alexandra, instead of sending them a day previously by the Ellora. The mails previously received from Melbourne would have been delivered six hours earlier had they been sent by one of the colonial steamers, instead of waiting for the P. and O. Co.'s vessel. Passengers and shippers, except those to whom time is no object, are likely to desert a company which seems to think that on this coast dilatoriness is of no importance."

PRICES of grain have been falling in the Tajpore, Hajipore, and Sudder sub-divisions of Tirhoot. This effect is of course attributable partly to the production, in consequence of the good prospects of the coming harvest, of stocks hitherto kept on hand. Indeed, in parts of the Sudder sub division, the price of grain in the bazaars fell below the rates at which Government grain was being sold. In spite of all that the world has heard to the contrary, there must have been a considerable amount of seed-grain in the hands of even the poorest people in Tirhoot. Thus, we are informed that the relief superintendent in a certain circle of Mozufferpore has not been able to discover a single instance of ground being left uncultivated for want of seed-grain. The ryots, if they choose, might have been provided with seed-grain from the depots, but they would have none of it. They had plenty of their own, and preferred rice which, no doubt, they have been liberally supplied with.

THE officiating Assistant Traffic Manager at Umballa gives the following explanation respecting a mishap on the S. P. & D. Railway near Sirsawa, which had been exaggerated by a report published in the first instance in the *Pioneer* and was subsequently copied in other newspapers :—"On the 3rd instant, the axle of a guards' waggon, attached to a goods train gave way between Sirsawa and Jugadri station, a little above Saharunpore ; the waggon was dragged for about half-a-mile, causing great damage to the permanent way and necessitating that portion of the line being taken up. With the exception of about an hour's delay, in transferring the passengers of the up and down mail trains on the night of the 3rd, no other delay has taken place in the traffic, the line having been repaired on the morning of the 4th. I may mention that the rains have not in any way interfered with the running of trains, nor is there any likelihood of anything of this sort occurring this year."

A CALCUTTA paper hears that measures on an extensive scale are going on in Elambazar, in Beerbhoom ; a road from that place to Doobrajpore has been commenced, and is nearing completion. Cotton is given to all women in distress and thread is taken from them, paying them for their labour. The weavers, who are in great distress, are supplied with the above thread, and coarse strong cloth is taken from them in return, which is distributed among the poor who are in need of clothing. Rice and pice are distributed among those who are without means of support. All these are done with Government funds, but the whole management is left to Messrs. Farquharson & Co., indigo planters of Elambazar, who are carrying on the whole work with praiseworthy tact and zeal. No complaint is made by the sufferers, and where every one is doing his best, it would be invidious to single out any one for praise ; but a word of commendation is due to Baboo Indro Narain Khandaib, the native assistant, for his energy and devotion in the cause of the poor.

THE Cabul news-writer of the *Delhi Gazette* says—It is reported that Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan has confiscated all the gold-mohurs that Mahomed Ullum Khan sent to Herat and deposited them with a mercantile firm. The Afghan troops are very much dissatisfied with the Sipah Salar. They are holding meetings daily, and it will not be surprising if they rise one of these days. A rumour is prevalent here that the officers of the dissatisfied troops have written to Sirdar Ubtoor Rahman Khan begging him to march against Cabul and that they have assured him they will assist him in taking the place. The Cabul troops had scarcely returned to their quarters after practice on the morning of the 4th instant when a dispute rose between two battalions, a Cabulee and a Ghilzaee battalion. The matter went so far that that they had a hand-to-hand fight, in which about fifty men were wounded. The officers were soon on the spot and made all the men retire to their respective lines. As the officers sided with the Cabulees the Ghilzaees were displeased and several them left the lines and went elsewhere. The Ameer hearing of the disturbance summoned the Ghilzaee men and asked them why they had left their lines. "As the Commander-in-Chief is of the Shea belief," replied the Ghilzaees, "he sided with his own sect and did not do justice and so we were dissatisfied." The Ameer, to set an example to the others, ordered two sepoys to be blown from a gun.

THE *Friend of India* :—The wretched narrow gauge, which has already caused a waste of two millions sterling and more than two years of time in the Punjab, threatens to obstruct progress and make it very costly in other directions. No one doubts that we shall some day see the railway from Bombay to Nagpore completed, as the crow flies, to Calcutta through the rich uplands of Raipore, Sumbulpore, and Midnapore. Every extension of the Nagpore line, even for local purposes, should be sanctioned only with a view to that through and uniform communication. But, we believe, the ultimate proposal for the extension to Raipore involves an estimated cost of £680,000 on the narrow gauge. The annual income is taken at £27,000 or 4¼ per cent. on the outlay. The route is to be from Nagpore by Kamptee to Kullianpore in Raipore. The Kanhan river at Kamptee is to be crossed by the bridge lately finished, *i.e.*, a portion of the bridge will be utilised for the railway. The greatest bridge required is that over the Weingunga, which will cost about Rs. 10,45,067. Another bridge across the Sur will cost Rs. 1,08,701, and a third across the Bagh Nuddee Rs. 54,000. We doubt not the Governor General will see the importance of making these bridges with a view to the through line to Calcutta, even if the whole extension is not on the uniform gauge. Meanwhile should the through line not be surveyed, and a beginning be made from the Howrah and Midnapore end?

A LETTER from the Secretary to the Government of India, dated 19th June 1874, with reference to a letter from the Bombay Government, dated 29th May last, and accompaniments, reporting the completion and opening of the first section of the Moota project in December last, by which the greater portion of the Cantonment of Poona is now supplied with water, expresses the satisfaction of the Governor General in Council at the completion of this important and most difficult portion of the Moota scheme, and states that His Excellency fully endorses the commendations bestowed by the Government of Bombay on the officers and subordinates employed on the works, and shares in the regret expressed by the Government of Bombay at the death of Captain A. L. Buckle, R. E., who was connected with works from their commencement, and regard the loss of so able and promising an officer as a public one. The letter also adds that His Excellency will be glad to be informed, in due course, of the water rates it may be determined to levy for irrigation from the Canal. Directs attention to the call for a revised estimate for this project, together with a full and detailed estimate of the returns to be expected, and expresses a hope that it will shortly be complied with. This letter has been communicated for the information and guidance of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, and copies of proceedings of the Bombay Government are to be forwarded to the Government of India, who are to be informed, with reference to the charge for water supplied to the cantonment and civil station of Poona, that the subject is under consideration by the Cantonment and Civil authorities.

THE *Pioneer* :—The Bombay petition for an acceleration of the mail service is reasonable on the whole, and very probably will lead to the exaction of some better contract with the P. and O. Company, but the comparison of P. and O. rates of speed with those of the American mail steamers is not [illegible] fair, and for this reason its introduction into the petition is to be regretted. The P. and O. Company have a good answer to all such comparisons—one which has been put forward before now in reply to similar complaints. The American steamers sail altogether in cold seas, and the condensers of their engines consequently work much better. We are not prepared to say exactly what the speed of a Cunard steamer, making thirteen knots in the Atlantic, would be if it were transferred to the Red Sea, but the running would certainly be much reduced. The strongest part of the argument against the P. and O. is that which has reference to the large trade carried on by private steamers through the Canal, as showing that the P. and O. ships ought to be able to run at a profit independently of the mail subsidy altogether. Under these circumstances, that subsidy gives the public a claim upon them for an extraordinarily bold expenditure on coal in lieu of the cheese-paring policy which rules their sailing at present. Meanwhile there are other strong complaints that might be urged against the Company in the interest of passengers, apart from questions of speed. No one, with a long experience of its table arrangements, will fail to compare old recollections with present practice unfavourable to the latter. Bills of fare may be showy, but we all know how the best *menus* may keep the word of promise to the eye and break it to the palate. We believe the Company files all its *menus*, and if a thoughtless passenger grumbles at a particular dinner—say in a letter to the *Times*—out comes an answer from Leadenhall Street, quoting a gorgeous list of the delicacies provided, as filed records show, on the day in question, coupled with a little gentle sarcasm on the jaded taste of pampered and liver-less old Indians. But this manœuvre will not impose on travellers. Then, again, the wine department is deplorably ill-managed. Bad liquor and high prices reign supreme, and passengers are not allowed to cater for themselves. It is bad policy of the Company or any of its privileged servants to aim at making a profit out of this department. Respectable wine merchants ought to be allowed to put their own stores on board, and to compete for the favour of passengers.

THE *Friend of India* :—How little we know of the poverty of the lower and more numerous class of natives, although we get glimpses of it, such as lead some to pooh-pooh all apprehensions of famine because emaciation is the normal state of the people ! It is difficult not to believe that the landless classes are deteriorating under our rule, however benevolent our intentions. And our severe and periodically increasing land-tax taken in cash, seems to keep the landed classes in debt and ultimately to drive the upper strata from their ancestral lands. We lately commented on the unconscious admissions of the Bombay Government as to the evil effects of their Revenue Survey Department, so that the money made in the cotton mania and converted into ornaments, is steadily being returned to Bombay through the usurers. The following illustration of the sad truth is all the more valuable as occurring in a purely scientific or descriptive account of the Castes in the Deccan, by Mr. Sinclair, a Bombay Civilian, in the *Indian Antiquary*. Writing of the non-Aryan Kolees of the Western Ghauts he says—

> The other day a party of Kolees put an obnoxious Vani (Bunnia) upon a heap of prickly milk-bush (*Euphorbia*), and pressed him on to it with their feet till he gave up his coin ; and I write with twenty Kolee prisoners under guard who relate the tale of a dozen robberies, varied with torture, rape, and fire-raising in a tone of cool frankness that would be amusing if it were not horrible. That they should be transported for life they seem to regard as part of the rules of the game, which it is not worth while to avoid by lying when fairly caught. The fact is that they have in many cases been driven to madness by the extortions of the Vanis, and the perverted process of the civil courts. A Kolee buys a little grain or cloth upon credit, signs he knows not what, is pressed on year after year for interest ; and after throwing crop, wood, and cattle in vain into the gulf of usury, at last finds his creditor at the door with a writ of attachment for the last remains of his miserable belongings. It is little wonder that severe reprisals take place. Cut noses are almost as common among the Vanis of the western districts as goitres in some Alpine valleys. The town of Ambegaum has been four times burnt to the ground. The sympathies of the rural population are entirely with the offenders who but revenge the grievances of their class ; and where they might be willing they are afraid to lend assistance to the police, which would probably be punished by the burning of houses or crops, and perhaps by personal violence. The rugged hills and dense jungles of the Ghats afford a safe refuge to those who are recognised and "go out" and although our rule has perpetuated, if not produced, a state of things in the Sahyadri hills which finds its nearest analogue in the Tipperary of forty years ago, and which can only be altered either by removing the causes, or by simply dragooning the country into peace with an enormously increased police force, in which latter case the Kolee will probably slowly die out ; the Vani depriving him of his land and house ; the Kunbi, hard pressed for land in the over-populated plains, ever ready to step into his place, and the Sirkar providing him with a place of refuge in the jail or the Andaman Islands.

That was true of the Sonthals and of many a [illegible] tribe—till they revolted. But we have [illegible] ed the patriarchal system, taken off the only tax paid by the native capitalist, put on a stamp duty which is paid by the weak who go to the wall in our courts, and are steadily screwing up the land-tax.

NEWS [illegible]LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

M[illegible], 15TH JULY.

THE most remarkable event hereabouts has been the advent of a comet, which I [illegible] for the first time on the night of the [illegible] inst. in the northern hemisphere, about 15 to 20 [illegible] above the horizon, and it has been visible on several occasions since then when the weather was clear. It looks small compared with the comet of 1857, but the tail is well developed, and no doubt as it nears the earth it will increase in size. The natives are greatly disquieted at its appearance, as they apprehend that some calamity will follow in the shape of war, pestilence, or famine. I am inclined to think it has affected the state of the weather, which of late has been most unusual for this time of year. We have had dry sultry weather for the last three weeks, and a day or two back it was blowing strong from the eastward, more like October than July. The crops have not suffered as yet, but rain is much needed. Scindia's recent raid into British territory, and attempt to abduct one of his soiled doves, caused some slight sensation in these parts, and I hear quite shocked the propriety of some of our smart Politicals, who never dreamt that he would dare to beard the British lion in his *den* ; but the fact is, Scindia has been petted and made much of of late, on account of his being so liberal with his cash, that it appears to have completely turned his head ; but still, notwithstanding that the almighty rupee covereth a multitude of sins in these degenerate days, I fancy His Highness will receive a gentle hint not to do the like again. Some of these potentates have a great deal more money at their command than they know well what to do with, and if they do not mind what they are about it may get some of them into serious trouble ere long. The Neemuch line of railway has not been making much progress of late, and it is reported that some portions of the line have been under-estimated, and will require to be revised. However, this is nothing very extraordinary, as revision would appear to be the rule rather than the exception in the P. W. D.

RAJKOTE, 16TH JULY.

As surmised by me in one of my previous communications, the Government of Bombay has been pleased to hand over the reins of the Bantwa State to its rightful owner, Baboo Samat Khan Jee. This Mahomedan Prince is a very complaisant and sensible young man, of good promise. His education is no doubt limited, but it is hoped that with the assistance of some able men whom he is going to employ under him he will be able to manage his State very satisfactorily. The Thakore of Rajkote also appears to be equally competent to look after his own affairs. He is, you must know, very knowing and wise, and bids fair to outstrip and put to shade many a brother-prince in that line of conduct which Providence has designed for him. His knowledge in the Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes has just been found to be very respectable by Colonel Law of the Rajasthanik Court. As he is endowed with a good intellect and wonderful discriminating ability, it is but fair to transfer his State to his own care, provided that the Government is satisfied with the young Chief's qualifications to rule his subjects with justice and impartiality.

The long-looked-for general meeting of the Kattywar Educational Committee was held on Monday and Tuesday last in the Agency bungalow, Colonel W. W. Anderson presiding. The business of the meeting, however, was not confined to purely educational matters. Though nearly all the States were represented by their Vakeels and Karbharees, yet prominent members, such as Mr. Gokuljee Jhala of Joonaghur, Mr. Gowrishunkar Oza of Bhownuggur, Rao Bahadoor Sambhuparsad of Morvee, Mr. Naronjee of Wudwan, and several others, whose opinions must always be weighty upon matters such as were discussed before the Committee, were only conspicuous by their absence. The president's first proposal was to raise about ten lacs of rupees for the maintenance of the Rajkumar College, which required to be placed on a permanent financial footing. In this proposition, all the Karbharees, for reasons best known to themselves, have agreed to disagree with the Political Agent, without understanding that the great fulcrum on which the future weal and prosperity of Gujerat and Kattywar rests is this successful institution—the best and the first of its kind in the whole of India. The Chiefs themselves refraining from spending fabulous sums in erecting temporary marquees for the marriage occasions, or from being needlessly extravagant in many other things, [illegible] their own [illegible], support the [illegible] which, besides [illegible] the intellectual, moral, and social condition of their children, will tend to develope [illegible] manly and healthy taste in the future ruler [illegible]. Dr. Bühler's was the [illegible] sability of appointing [illegible] as Assistant Inspector of Schools [illegible] Inspector, Mr. Gopaljee Soo[illegible] whom the [illegible] finds not very fit for the po[illegible] holds. [illegible] the attainments of Mr. Soorbhai [illegible] do not [illegible] care to inquire, nor have I [illegible] to impugn them ; but I am firmly [illegible] opinion [illegible] a European—or if that is not [illegible] graduate of the Bombay Univ[illegible] Assistant Superintendent of School[illegible] of the peninsula will never [illegible]. It is much to be regrett[illegible] Doctor Bühler has [illegible] been twice [illegible]. Anderson then exp[illegible] get the railway line extended from [illegible] to Rajkote at an estimated am[illegible] rupees, but the members of the Committee [illegible] declined *nem. con.* to do anything in [illegible] proved abortive. They also re[illegible] abolition of the Local Funds E[illegible] which had been an eyesore to [illegible] long time past, notwithstanding the very [illegible] management of Mr. Robert Booth, C.E., [illegible] their penny-wise and pound-foolish [illegible] they have even declined to vote the propo[illegible] mise and keep in good order the [illegible] Wudwan. Of all the resolutions [illegible] only one that has any political [illegible] attached to it is that with regard to the age [illegible] which Government wards are held to attain their majority. The Government in a recent resolution [illegible] "21 has been fixed by Government as the ordinary age of political majority, when the estate may be handed over to the management of a young Chief." Now the Committee have unanimously agreed to represent to His Excellency the Governor in Council to put 18 in place of 21, and to substitute *shall* be for *may be* in the sentence quoted above. Besides these, there happened nothing remarkable to excite any public interest.

A comet was seen here this day week in the north-western direction between the hours [illegible]. As to the exact position of its nucleus above the horizon I was unable to ascertain. The length of its tail was about a yard [illegible] but [illegible] judge it is the same comet of which vague speculations have been made. The natives look upon this unusual phenomenon as an omen of distress and calamity.

A shocking case of police oppression has just been brought to light. Some pilgrims [illegible] on their way back from Dwarka were surprised and looted by a gang of robbers in the vicinity of Gondul. A scuffle ensued in which one of the pilgrims lost his life. The others made good their escape and lodged their complaint before the Police Superintendent of Gondul. [illegible] upon enquiries were instituted, and some three [illegible] were apprehended on suspicion. The [illegible] inflicted upon these miserable wretches by the police authorities was so very cruel that it is quite impossible to contemplate. Not only were they kept in close custody for three days and nights, contrary to the established rule, but in order to extort confession the police thought good to suspend them from a tree, and drubbed them severely till one of them met with an untimely death. The other two were forced to plead guilty of the alleged crime of which they were really innocent. They were committed to stand their trial at the Sessions Court held here some days ago. The prisoners were of course acquitted by Captain Wodehouse, the presiding Judge. Now nothing has yet been done to the police authorities of Gondul, who are responsible for the murder of the poor man. Captain Phillips, the Government Manager of Gondal, cannot, it is believed, be so forgetful as to allow the culprit or culprits to escape with impunity.

The Chief of Lakhtar is in mourning [illegible] of his mother's death, which took place on Sunday last. He is said to spend a large sum of money in feeding thousands of gluttonous Brahmins in order to deliver the soul of the deceased from the [illegible] of the Hindoo *Shastras*. The deceased died at the [illegible] age of sixty. The Thakore of [illegible] has gone to commiserate with the bereaved Chief.

An interesting cricket match [illegible] *Gujerat* comes off on the 22nd instant. The Gujerat eleven, including both civil and military officers, are expected to be here very shortly. After finishing the two innings, the Kattywar team will play the [illegible] Ahmedabad, which is to be [illegible] two sides.

Mr. E. Candy, C.S., Judicial Assistant, has returned from leave and has already resumed charge of his office. [illegible] deputed on special duty to settle the boundary question between Joonaghur and Jaitpore.

The weather is cloudy, and we have only [illegible] slight occasional drizzles.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reply to the letter of "Assured" in your issue of to-day, I can say I heartily sympathize with him, being like himself one of the "*heavily weighted individuals*" in Life Assurances to whom he alludes.

I have been assured in an English assurance company since 1853, but not the Standard. Since I came to reside in India in 1859, I have paid upwards of £51 per year premium. On my proceeding to England or Australia, if only for a few months, my premium is reduced to £25. I thus have to pay more than a double rate because I live in India. If the Positive Assurance Company had been in existence in 1853, it would have insured my life at my then age for £28-10 with *freedom to go to any part of the world* either on a visit or to reside, without any extra premium whatever. I should thus have saved £26 a year for 14 years. In other words the Positive would have insured £2,000, payable at death, for the same premium as the company I am insured in charge me for £1,000. A totally different thing as you will say.

I will give you and "Assured" another fact. In 1871 I assured my life on the endowment system for £1,000, payable in ten years in a Bombay company. I will call the 'Negative' an English company. I paid the premiums of 1871 and 1872 amounting in all Rs. 1,973. Early in 1873 the "Positive," like a bright fixed light, appeared above the Bombay horizon. The principles of this company soon recommended themselves to my mind. I enquired their terms of assurance for my age, and found them favourable. However, I thought, it will not do to cut adrift from the "Negative" Company without a reason, as sailors say—"never let go one rope until you lay hold of another." So I will ask the "Negative" Company the surrender value of the policy on which I have paid during the last two years Rs. 1,973, before I pay the *third* year's premium. I did so. The question was asked and answered. *This* was the answer. "If you refer to page 14 of printed book enclosed, you will see that policies by the non-reducible scale (tables 3 & 4) do not acquire a surrender-value until after they have been seven years in existence." I was certainly staggered at finding this was so. Until therefore I had been assured six years and paid the six premia regularly and the premium for the seventh year in advance—in all Rs. 6,912-8—nearly Rs. 7,000 without interest, I was entitled by my contract of assurance to no surrender-value. In other words, if I wanted to end the contract any time within seven years I lost the whole amount I had paid in premia, without being entitled to a farthing of return for my Rs. 7,000 in hard cash, exclusive of interest.

I need hardly say I did not pay a third premium of Rs. 987-8 to the "*Negative*," but, instead, I took out a policy in the "Positive" Assurance Company. I find the premia of insurance for India in the "*Negative*" are higher than the "*Positive*" by 47·6 per cent. I find also the Positive has the following liberal concessions to assurers, concessions which I do not hesitate to state are in accordance with the spirit of the age, and warranted by our present increased knowledge of vital statistics :—

1st. There is no restriction on foreign travel. A Positive policy-holder can go all over the world without any restraint on his personal liberty and without any extra premium being charged.

2nd. Every premium insures a certain amount which can never be forfeited, although another premium is not paid.

3rd. A minimum surrender-value of 10 per cent. of premiums paid is fixed at the time of effecting the insurance, and is stated in the policy.

These are immense concessions to life assurers, and they are producing their legitimate fruit. They will create an era in life assurance. In the meantime, until other Life Assurance companies reduce their rates, the Positive is doing, and will do, the cream of the business ; and those heavily weighted individuals like "Assured" and myself will simply have to "grumble and go" on paying enormous and undue rates simply to swell the profits of English shareholders in most cases.

Since having my sight so roughly sharpened by the "Negative," I have made a study of life assurance, and I am persuaded that thousands of people sign these contracts yearly without being aware of any but the most general principles contained within their four corners.

Our present satirical Prime Minister the Right Honourable Benjamin Disraeli says in his book "*Lo*[illegible]—one difference between a Protestant and a Roman Catholic is this. The former before he does anything consults his solicitor, the latter consults his priest." There is a great deal of irony about [illegible] sentence [illegible] covert allusions to this present world and the next, in which the solicitor and priest may be taken to be the respective representatives. Nothing is clearer, however, than that, before entering into so serious a contract as life assurance, the best advice should be obtained from some insurance expert or solicitor.

THOMAS LIDBETTER.

G. I. P. RAILWAY GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In continuation of mine of the 10th I send you another grievance with reference to house rental.

A rental of ten per cent. is deducted from the pay of the mob, and in addition a water-rate of one rupee where water is put on, and a scavenging fee of one rupee. So a married man at two hundred rupees a month pays twenty rupees house-rent for a place worth about ten, a scavenging fee of two rupees for himself and wife, and the same amount for water. In single men's places, where there are as many as four and five living together, there is the rental deduction for each man, besides the water-rate and scavenging fee. So it may well be imagined that the company are no losers.

There used to be a scavenging allowance of nine rupees entered in the station books, which is now stopped ; and as the this arrangement is given by contract and as the amount contracted is not equal to the amount realised for this purpose, it is evident that there must be a surplus. Now what is done with this surplus? I think the rate-payers have a right to know from the Committee who style themselves the Municipality.

The men on whom the above system falls the heaviest are the traffic subordinates, who from the station-master down to the porter are the most miserably-paid servants in the service. In explanation I must state that station-masters are exempt from house-rent.

Again, take the fine fund. It was but a very short time ago I was told that leading and cricket clubs and gymkhanas received grants from the above. To say the least this is a cheap way to get a name for liberality and encouraging institutions that ought to be supported by voluntary contributions, and it would look much better if the directors, or those responsible, would contribute their own money and not other people's. For this fund is made from the stoppages from the men's pay. With reference to this, might I propose that the hospital fee of rupee one [illegible] eight be struck off and the fund used for the relief of the sick? One thing to be said in behalf of this is that when men return to duty they will have money to receive and be able to meet expenses which otherwise they would not [illegible] off duty from sickness [illegible] [illegible] returned to duty.—I have, &c.,

10th July, 1874. FIRE IRONS.

THE "SYSTEM" NOT TO BLAME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "[illegible]."

SIR,—The Marquis of Salisbury hit the right nail on the head when he wrote to the Viceroy regarding the incorrect estimates submitted for the construction of the Kunhan bridge :—"I must express my opinion that, unless some practical mark of your displeasure is inflicted upon those who are responsible, for so grave a miscalculation, errors of this description will continue to be committed."

Hitherto, a custom has prevailed of attributing faults to the system, and of allowing individuals to escape unpunished. Government have been induced, through false private estimates, to purchase broken-down land and irrigation schemes, and to construct useless public works at immense cost. Buildings have been so badly constructed that they showed signs of weakness, or tumbled down as soon as they were out [illegible]. Stores have been procured through the India Office at prices exceeding by forty per cent. what they might have been procured for through the ordinary channels of trade. Land settlements have been made so minute and oppressive, that entire [illegible] depopulated by emigration. [illegible] officers and their subordinates have been guilty of illegalities and injustice, and yet nobody is punished [illegible] as the infliction of [illegible] this was done, and the perpetrators of the misdeeds, in many instances, were discovered, but they were rarely ever held responsible. The system was blamed, and made to [illegible] the shortcomings of [illegible] [illegible] or until [illegible] the injured atmosphere is discovered, or until [illegible] cleared by some violent convulsion, in accordance with the immutable laws of nature.

H. F.

THE BANGALORE MEETING.

BANGALORE, 15TH JULY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE Bangalore meeting commenced yesterday, with scarcely such a large gathering as had been anticipated, as from Sunday night till Tuesday noon the rain fell continually, and people in consequence were rather backward at turning out. The weather cleared somewhat, however, in the afternoon, and after the first race there was a very tolerable muster.

The course was very heavy, and whatever chance horses of a light calibre might have had under other circumstances, strength had the decided advantage of speed. For once the "tipster's" star was in the ascendant, as the Bangalore *Spectator* foretold the names of all the winners except one, and then, "in the Maharajah's cup race," the fancy of his prophetic soul ran second. This would lead one to suppose that the first day's sport was a succession of foregone conclusions, a supposition which the tameness of the betting and want of excitement seemed to justify. Although the hour fixed for opening was 4-30 P.M., it was close on 5 o'clock when the first bell rang, and three horses came to the front for the

"TRIAL STAKES,"—Rs. 400. All horses. Weight for age and class. Winner of one season 5 lbs. two 10 lbs., oftener 12 lbs., extra. A sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for each horse declared to start.

		st. lbs.		
Mr Wheal's	br aus m Phillipine ...	9 10	Finch	1
Mr Downall's	g aus g Jack Frost ...	9 8	Walsh	2
Captain Langford's	r aus g Vidette	10 2	Thorpe	3

Jack Frost made the running with Phillipine close alongside ; Vidette nowhere from the start. Walsh did his best with whip and spur at the run in, but the mare won easily ; Vidette a bad third.

The second race brought eleven starters to the post, and considerable interest was manifested without much speculation, popular opinion being divided between Aga Khan's and Ali Asker's stable.

H. H. THE MYSORE MAHARAJAH'S CUP, value Rs. 1,000. For maiden Arab and Mysore-bred horses. Arab, weight for age, reduced 7 lbs. 1½ miles. A sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for each horse declared to start.

		st. lbs.		
H H Aga Khan's	b a h Lachin	8 11	Brewtey	1
Mr B's	b a c Challenger	8 1	Mr B	2
Mr Covey's	b a h Marksman	8 10	Tyrrell	3
Captain Lord's	c a c Sunshine	8 1	David	0
Mr Hackney's	c a h Patchwork	8 0	Hackney	0
Captain Dent's	g a h Gold Dust	8 11	Vinall	0
Mr Walter's	b a h Nissar	8 11	Finch	0
H H Aga Khan's	g a h Khiblar	8 11	[illegible]	0
Mr Ally Asker's	c a h Akbar	9 0	Williamson	0
Mr Ally Asker's	g a h Bonaparte	8 0	Hastings	0
Mr Crawford's	g a h Fra Diavolo	8 1	Thorpe	0

This was a good race ; after one false start they got away well together, Marksman leading, with Challenger close on. Half way round Lachin drew to the front, and coming into the straight it was plain that the race lay between these three. On nearing the post Tyrrel called on Marksman and took the van but could not hold out, as Lachin and Challenger finished almost neck and neck, leaving him two or three lengths in rear.

MAIDEN GALLOWAY PURSE.—For Arab Galloways. Rs. 350 from the fund, 1¼ miles. Weight for age reduced 7 lbs. Rs. 50 for a start.

		st. lbs.		
Mr B's	b a gal The Clown	9 0	Tyrrell	1
Mr Atlas's	g a gal Royalist	9 0	[illegible]	2
Captain Dent's	g a gal Chartreuse	9 0	Vinall	3
H H Aga Khan's	c a gal Meer Akhore	9 0	Brewtey	0

The Clown was first favourite throughout although Meer Akhore led more than half way he had to give way in the heavy ground at the "dip," and the favourite won easily ; Chartreuse a bad third.

THE CRITERION—Value Rs. 350. For all Arab and country-bred horses, the property of officers of the services. Weight for age and class raised one stone. R. C. G. R. Rs. 100 for a start.

		st. lbs.		
Mr Crawford's	b a h Chieftain	10 0	Mr B	1
Captain Dent's	b a h Saladin	10 0	Mr Osborne	2

This was universally allotted to the Chieftain before the start, and certainly he ran a "waiting" race throughout, in fact rather too much so, for Saladin making a sudden dash within a hundred yards of the goal, well nigh wrested the prize from him. So perceptible was this to every one that many below the winning post, being under the impression that Saladin had really succeeded, rose the cry of "a sell" most indignantly, and even afterwards there were not a few who refused to credit the fact that Chieftain had come in first.

BANGALORE CUP—Value Rs. 1,000. For all English and colonial and country-bred maidens. Weight for age and class. Mysore-bred horses allowed 1 stone. 1¼ miles. A sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for each horse declared to start.

		st. lbs.		
Mr [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
Mr Downall's	[illegible] Confusion	[illegible]	Walsh	2
H H Aga Khan's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0
Captain Langford's	[illegible]	[illegible]	Thorpe	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0
Mr Ballard's	[illegible] Vidette	[illegible]	[illegible]	0

This was probably the best race of the day. Manikjeh got the lead and went away in gallant style, quite holding his own until the heavy ground at the "dip" was reached. Here The Secret and Confusion overhauled him and raced home together in a rattling pace, The Secret winning by a length and Manikjeh placing third.

This closed the first day's sport and a very enjoyable one too ; the entire absence of dust not being the least pleasant feature of it. The racing was quite up to the average, although the different events were such *certainties* for certain horses that betting was not much indulged in. The attendance towards the end of the evening was very good, although on account of the usual variety of gay colours common at such gatherings. This was probably owing to the sombre appearance of the weather, and the coming days may possibly prove more attractive to the fair sex.

Bangalore just now is full. Dave Carson is in full swing, and sports and gaiety are the order of the day. The Jews too are making hay while the sun shines, for each dawn heralds in some [illegible] or other at "frightful sacrifices." Some of these a few days ago I heard a bit of repartee worthy of "Punch," in this wise : The native crier was just knocking down a clock at fifty odd rupees, which in the midst of going, going, &c., one of that nondescript class (yclept by the irreverent military) "Bangalore bunnies," interrupted him with the query, "Who is the maker of that clock, Crier?" and quick as thought got the answer, "Same maker as your watch, Sahib, *Cross and Piecemeal*." The questioner collapsed, and so will your humble servant until to-morrow's sport again calls me to your service.

DISCONTINUANCE OF REDUCED RATES FOR CARRIAGE BY RAIL OF FOOD-GRAINS.

RESOLUTION.—In view to alleviate the distress which might be occasioned by the failure of crops in parts of Bengal, the Governor-General in Council was pleased, in the above Resolution, on Nov. 1, 1873, to direct that the Agents of the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways might be authorised to reduce the rate for the carriage of food-grains towards the threatened Districts to ⅛th of a pie per maund per mile, on the understanding that Government would reimburse the full amount of the difference between this figure and the charges and those which would have been received under the existing tariff rates of the respective lines.

2. [illegible] that [illegible] notice should be given to the public, before the old rates were reverted to.

3. Similar orders were subsequently issued, in respect of the rates on the Great Indian Peninsula, the Scinde Punjab and Delhi, and Oudh and Rohilkhund Railways.

4. [illegible] Governor-General in Council is now of opinion with the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal [illegible] that the [illegible] has now come when the concession [illegible] be withdrawn [illegible] [illegible] to order that, from the 1st August [illegible] Government [illegible] difference between ordinary and the reduced rates for food-grains would [illegible]. From the [illegible] the Railway Companies concerned, may [illegible] of ⅛th pie per maund per mile for food-grains [illegible] to the rates in force on their respective lines.

5. Intimation has already been given by telegraph to the authorities at a distance.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Government of Bombay and to the Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for guaranteed railways in Calcutta, Lahore and Lucknow, for the necessary action in concert with the agencies of the railways concerned.

H. DRUMMOND, Colonel R. E.,
Deputy Secretary.

THE following touching lament for a deceased wife, from a disconsolate editor of a Missouri paper, appears in the columns of that journal :—"This my wife died. [illegible] Her [illegible] having been [illegible] and partly back hair as only a wife can. Not will those [illegible] no more [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Her memory is embalmed [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Sabbath [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Job printing solicited [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ways of Providence and vicinity (not a few [illegible])."

BOMBAY.

A CORONER'S INQUEST.—On Saturday last the body of a fisherman was washed ashore at Carnac Bunder. A Coroner's inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict that the deceased had been accidentally drowned.

A VERNACULAR MEDICAL CLASS.—It is stated that a vernacular medical class will be opened from the [illegible] November next, in connection with the Grant Medical College. The arrangements have already been sanctioned by Government. A Parsee and a Hindoo teacher are to be appointed for the proposed class.

A NEW RUT FOR THE GOD VENKOBA.—We understand that His Highness Ramchunder Row Appa Sahib Jumkundeekur has caused a rut (or large cart) for the use of the god Venkoba to be built at Poona, at a cost of about rupees twelve thousand. The rut will shortly be taken away to Jumkhundee.—*Poona Observer*.

THEFT.—On Saturday last, before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, one Noor Mahomed was charged with having in his possession a globe of the value of rupees three, reasonably suspected of having been stolen. The defendant failed to give a satisfactory account as to how he came by it, and being an old offender, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE TAPTEE BRIDGE.—At the last quarterly meeting of the Surat Municipal Committee, it was, among other things, resolved to ask of Government a loan of Rs. 50,000 for the construction of a bridge over the Taptee river. The terms of the loan are said to be that the Municipality should pay interest on the loan for thirty years, after which no further responsibility attaches to them.

THEFT OF JEWELRY.—Aziz Abdul Kadir, residing in the Bengalpoora Musjid, reported to the police that on the night of the 16th instant his box was removed into the compound of the Musjid and there opened, evident[illegible] ornaments, consisting of gold watches and rings, of the aggregate value of Rs. 661, besides Rs. 25 in cash, abstracted from it. Suspicion rests upon certain men who slept on the premises on the night in question, but for some unaccountable reason the complainant objects to their arrest. The numbers and makers of the watches are not known.

THE "BYRON OF THE EAST" IN ENGLAND.—The *Bombay Samachar* publishes an extract of a letter received by the last mail from a friend in England. The writer says—"I am now engaged in trying to counteract the effects of the mischief which Manockjee Cursetjee is making in poisoning the minds of the Government authorities here against our memorial and defending the conduct of the Bombay Government and Mr. Souter. He is bitterly hostile to our memorial, which he stigmatises as unfounded and abounding in exaggeration and nonsense."

A GRIEVANCE OF THE BUGGYWALLAS.—The buggywallas of Bombay have a grievance against the native sepoys, with which they went up to Mr. Edginton, Deputy Commissioner of Police, at the Mazagon Police Office. They represented that the sepoys were in the habit of molesting them whenever they were found accidentally away from the stand, and that, in several instances, numbers of their body had been prosecuted in the Police Court and fined, or had their conveyances sent to the pound. Mr. Edginton told them if they had a real grievance to lay it before the Commissioner. The buggywallas, therefore, intend to go up with a petition before Mr. Souter.

AN OLD LADY TASTING POISON.—An old Parsee woman, about sixty-five years of age, residing in Surat, who was suffering from diarrhœa, sent to a native druggist's for a substance known as "sund-jeroo," which she mixed up with cream and swallowed a portion of it. Finding the taste of it to be unlike what she knew it ought to be, she desired her grand-daughter, about fifteen years of age, who was standing by her, to taste the stuff and tell her what she thought it to be. The girl did as she was bidden to do, and the result was that both the old lady and her daughter died within a short interval one after the other. The mystery was cleared up when too late. The fact was that what the druggist sold by mistake and what each of them swallowed was white arsenic.

ENTICING AWAY A MARRIED WOMAN.—On Friday evening last, before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, an information was lodged by one Sajoo Budoo, to the effect that his wife, Sonoo, had been enticed away by one Goolam Hossein Khoja. The information stated that his wife was daily employed in cleaning [illegible] at the warehouse of this man at Mandvie, and that some little time ago she had left her husband's protection, carrying away with her a quantity of his jewelry. Subsequently the informant succeeded in tracing the whereabouts of his wife, whom he found living with the Khoja. He at length prevailed upon her to return home, which she did after [illegible] days, but after the lapse of a week, she again absconded, carrying with her this time, in addition to the jewelry, Rs. 16 in cash. Under the circumstances the deponent charged the said Goolam Hossein Khoja with enticing away his wife, and prayed that a warrant might issue for his apprehension. His Worship granted the application.

THEFT OF COTTON.—The case in which one Magnee Vella, the agent of a [illegible] cotton merchant, charges Bhujoo Dyal and Khoshal Daood with the theft of [illegible] bales of cotton, and one Treekumjee Vallijee and two others with aiding and abetting, was resumed on Saturday last, before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court. Mr. Branson, instructed by Mr. Tobin, appeared for the prosecution, and Messrs. Shipsey and Pherozeshaw represented the defendants. Mr. Pherozeshaw stated that this criminal prosecution had arisen from a civil suit which was still in course of investigation in the High Court, and, referring to a recent ruling of the Chief Justice, Mr. Pherozeshaw submitted that the present prosecution should be discontinued, pending a decision in the civil matter. Mr. Branson contended that the instance cited would not apply to the present case, inasmuch as criminal proceedings had been instituted previous to filing the suit in the High Court. His Worship, however, concurred in the opinion of Mr. Pherozeshaw, and observed that as the defendants had apparently incurred expense in procuring the services of counsel, he would be unwilling to accede to Mr. Pherozeshaw's application. The prosecutor's examination was then continued by Mr. Branson. In the cross-examination by Mr. Shipsey, the prosecutor stated that he had been in the employ of his master, the Khoja [illegible] of Dhollera, for the last year or two, and had during that time succeeded in disposing of a considerable quantity of cotton. The cotton was always [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Vallijee's [illegible] [illegible] to write his accounts [illegible] [illegible] in the same place. He had sold some [illegible] to [illegible] & Co., payment for which he had already received in part ; that the Vallijee was [illegible] in the transaction, and as the prosecutor was [illegible] to [illegible] the cotton was directed to [illegible] the money and grant a receipt for the same. The cross-examination was conducted at great length, after which the matter was postponed for further hearing till the 30th instant.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sunday, July 12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monday, July 13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday, July 14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday, July 15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thursday, July 16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Friday, July 17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saturday, July 18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Previously recorded	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Total [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, [illegible] July.—Weather [illegible].

COCHIN, [illegible]—Weather [illegible], wind [illegible].

MANGALORE, [illegible]—Weather [illegible].

[illegible]—Weather [illegible].

A RATHER ingenious and novel method of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Mr. Chapman [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] answering the claim in the court [illegible] a most disgraceful proceeding.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Excerpts from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 16th instant.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 9th inst., stating that in his letter dated 19th June, suggesting the levy of fees on boats coming into the Trustees' Basins, but not discharging or shipping cargo, he omitted to include barges. He proposes that barges be charged one rupee per diem.

Resolution.—The proposed charge is approved, and the goods carried by such barges should be subject to the same charge of half wharfage fees as has been sanctioned by Resolution No. 105 for goods carried by cargo boats.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 8th July, explaining in reply to a reference from the Bunders Committee, that he has 28 barges available for hire, and asking for discretionary power in letting them.

Resolution.—The Traffic Manager is authorised to let out barges for hire for short periods at his discretion.

Read letter from the officiating Chief Engineer, dated 7th instant, stating in reply to a reference made, that the best way to keep the rain from being driven through the date bazaar walls is to plaster the walls on both sides,—inside with lime and plaster, outside with cement. He thinks that if the south side of the south block, and the west end of both blocks be so treated it will be sufficient. Estimated cost Rs. 2,149. The Chief Engineer considers that, as the walls have been protected for this season by jowlies, the plastering may stand over till next cold season.

Resolution.—The expenditure of Rs. 2,149 for plastering the walls of the date bazaar godowns is approved, subject to the sanction of Government.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 26th May and 12th June, recommending that two slopes be constructed at the export dutiable wharf, Carnac Bunder, to facilitate the shipment of Ghee, &c.

Read report by Bunder Committee, dated 15th June, concurring in the recommendation.

Submitted plan of proposed slopes and estimate by officiating Chief Engineer. The estimated cost is Rs. 16,476.

Resolution.—The provision of two slopes on the north wall of Carnac Bunder is approved, and the sanction of Government to the execution of this work as a capital charge should be applied for.

It was proposed by Mr. Soonderdass Mooljee that all contracts for work, amounting to more than Rs. 5,000 be submitted by advertisement, for public tender.

Resolution.—The officiating Chief Engineer to be requested to give his opinion on this proposal.

A DISCOVERY.

MAHOMED AND THE PARSEES.

Ever since the Mahomedan riots of February last, the *Jame-e-Jamshed* has been a diligent student of old books and musty records. It has had its labours crowned with a discovery, which may be deemed to be no less important than it is startling. It has discovered a peremptory injuntion from the Mahomedan prophet to the followers of his religion ever to respect the Parsees, and to protect their lives, property, and fire-temples. Perdition and an eternal enmity with Mahomed is the penalty of disobedience of the injunction. Injunctions or "hednamah" to the above effect were, by command of Mahomed himself, delivered to several heads of Parsee families, among which was one delivered by Amir-al Momni-Ali, son of Abu Taleb, to the brother of Dustoor Dinniar or Salaman Pharsee, the son of Mehedi Furrook Sakhsan. This "hednamah" is given at length in three Arabic works named "Hubiboolseher," "Jelaleayeeon," and "Malak-bal-Mooterjee," under the title of "Adeb." A translation of the "hednamah" was given in a work published in 1826 at Surat by Aspaniarjee Dustoor Kamdinjee of Broach. It is to the following effect:—

"Particulars of a hednamah given to the son of Mehedi Furrook Sakhsan by the prophet of the Mahomedans and his four Eeyars and twelve Ashabs. This hednamah was written on red parchment by Amir-al-Momni-Ali, son of Abu Taleb, and was given as a gift by God's vicegerent to the son of Mehedi Furrook Sakhsan. (After blessing the memory of Mehedi Furrookh Sahksan and his progeny, and after praising God, the document proceeds:—) In all future ages in this world, this hednamah in the possession of Salaman Pharsee and his descendants is a promise from God's vicegerent, and it is my peremptory injunction that no Mussulman should molest the Parsees in the enjoyment of their property, their lands, their fields, their water-courses, or pastorages, or mountains, &c. Any Mussulman, male or female, who reads this book or hednamah, should protect the property of the aforesaid Parsees, and should never try to molest them. Should any Parsee molest a Mussulman, he should be forgiven. No tax should be levied from these people, who should not be prevented from tying the koostee (sacred thread) round their waists. No duty or tax should be levied from them; for they have been exempted till the judgment day. Their fire-temples, gardens, goods, and fields should be protected. They should not be molested in putting on rich dresses, or in riding, or in building new streets, or in quitting their residences of their own accord, &c. They should be considered to be noble and *leetabee* (*i. e.* followers of a true religion.) If they ask anything of a Mussulman, he should give it. If they ask assistance from Mussulmans, it should be given. Mussulmans should give them houses in their own quarters to live in. Should a Parsee sin against a Mussulman, he should be forgiven. Should a Mussulman sin against a Parsee, it behoves other Mussulmans to prevent him. It behoves them to give to Parsees 100 dresses on the day of the Buckree-Eed and 100 dresses in the month of Rajab. This is a certain right of the Parsees for the sake of Salaman Pharsee or Dustoor Dinniar. (After praising Salaman's piety, the document proceeds:—) Now, Amir-al Momni commands that this mandate should be considered as genuine, and I order that Mussulmans should cherish kind regards for the descendants of Salaman, in other words all Parsees. They should never be converted against their will. And he who departs from this, my injunction should not be called a creature of God; and he shall be cursed till Doomsday; while, on the other hand, those who will consider them to be very noble, will be regarded as having considered me to be very noble, and as having done a pious act. Any one who molests those people will be considered to molest me. I shall be his eternal enemy, and he will be doomed to eternal perdition. This is my injunction to all Mussulmans, with my salaams to all Mussulmans. This injunction, Hajrat Ali says, is written by command of the prophet Mahomed. Blessings be to him, &c. Dated Hijra year 9, month Rajab."

A BOMBAY PICTURE.

The Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—Sunday the 12th was the last day of the extra month that occurs every three years in the Hindoo calendar. The whole of the month has had more or less of a sacred character among Hindoos, and the Brahmins of Bombay are richer by three lakhs of rupees, which have been distributed as alms among them. A fair was held at Volkeshwur, and the day's diversions included bathing both in the sea and in the thrice-sacred tank there. There was heavy rain, and the crowds of visitors of all ages and both sexes were drenched to the skin. On occasions like this it is impossible not to be struck with that great and peculiar beauty of Bombay, the brilliant and picturesque array of women that drifts along the streets and ways. The large and almost bovine Bania and Bhattia women do not exactly walk, they roll heavily along, each plump foot and ancle loaded with several pounds' weight of silver. Then the slender, gold-tinted Purbhoo women, with their hair tightly twisted on a teapot-handle and a coronal of mograh flowers set where a European lady sticks in a tortoiseshell comb, have a shrinking grace and delicacy that is very attractive, and, barring the red Cashmere *chudder*, their costume is precisely that in which an artist would dress Sakuntala and her play-fellows, or the heroines of earlier Hindoo fable. The Marwaree females with skirts as full of plaits as a Highlander's kilt, tinkling with hawkbells, their eyes set in deep daubings of black paint, and the saree dragged over the brow so as to hang in front like an elephant's trunk, are very curious figures, seldom pretty, and always appearing to be badly in want of a good washing. Soortee girls, with their drapery so tightly kilted as to show great sweeps of the round, brown limbs, smooth and shapely, that characterise those vulgar Venuses of the stable and kitchen, stride merrily along, frequently with a child on their rounded hips. They have not to support the dignity of high caste; there is a quaint expression of good humour on their features, which have a comely ugliness unlike that of any other race. Then the trig little Malwen girls, who, by the way, are already growing fairer and lighter in colour from their confinement in the cotton factories, sling quickly along with a saucy swing of their oscillant hips, and the longer-robed Ghattees, scarcely to be distinguished from women of the Mahratta caste, go more demurely. The Brahmin woman is best seen at Poona, Wye, and at Nassick. Here she is scarcely distinguishable from Sonars, Sontars, and others. Those odd gipsylike wenches, the Wagree beggar women, each provided with a plump baby, carried in a tiny hammock, slung on a stick and handed to the spectator as if it were something to buy or to taste, were there in numbers, sometimes twanging on a one-stringed sitar, but more often playing the *tom-tom* on their plump forms, with that frank simplicity of pantomime which is the supreme effort of Hindoo eloquence and the art of suiting the action to the word. Gossains stood on their heads, shivered in the rain over their little stalls of paints, shells, brass spoons, bells, sodden flowers, and images. But everybody was very happy, and not a soul was drunk.

A Modest Suitor.—It is well known that the announcements of births and deaths are often given in German newspapers in a form which sounds strange in English ears. Everyone knows, too, that engagements are published as well, and in much the same form as marriages. In the second sheet, for instance, of every issue of the *Cologne Gazette* these announcements of engagements may be found throughout the year. When engagement are broken off, this is also at times published by one or both of the parties concerned. But it is very seldom that an announcement such as the following is found, which is quoted in the *Cologne Gazette* of the 17th of June from the *Dresdener Journal*:—"With respect to the announcement by which I, at the end of last November, gave notice of my being engaged to the Dowager Baroness Zoo von Kotzebue, I am now obliged to state that this relationship has at her desire and to my great regret, been broken off, because she did not find in my deportment that gravity which she had a right to expect.—Count Luckner."

INDIAN NEWS.

Snake-Bite.—A few days ago a little child had been sent in charge of an ayah to Wellington Square. The child, whilst playing about, suddenly fell asleep, when the ayah took it in her arms and went home. On arrival it was put into bed still asleep, and on the following morning it was found to be quite dead. On examination of the body it was found that the child had been bitten by a snake.—*Englishman.*

Major Hay.—We learn from Mysore that Major Hay, the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, is laid up with an attack of dengue. This officer, since taking charge, has devoted much of his time to the personal examination of the wells and bowries throughout the town, and it is believed that he has submitted a comprehensive report on the proposed water supply projects and on the steps that should be at once taken to give the inhabitants a good supply of drinkable water. The great interest Major Hay has evinced in this important question has encouraged and raised the hopes of the people, more especially as it is rumoured that his proposals always receive the support of our talented Chief Engineer.—*Bangalore Examiner.*

Mahomedanism.—The *Mazharul-Akhbar*, of the 10th May last, contained the following:—A respectable East Indian of Madras has just embraced Islamism; of course, we have the usual parrot cry that he did it for the sake of worldly gain. The Christians have two explanations to account for the conversion of Christians to Islam—the convert wanted a livelihood, or he wanted women. As to the first, we will say that the Mussulmans are, as a body, poor themselves, and cannot afford to buy converts; they have no Mission-houses, where people are fed and clothed under a specious pretence of charity. As to the second cause let these Christain fanatics set their own house in order before they meddle with their neighbours; it is well known that the Christians are more abandoned to fornication than the people of any other religion: in this respect their liberty is restrained when they become Mussulmans, for then they must content themselves with four wives; and Mormons, who are an offshoot of the Christians, can marry as many women as they please according to their Law and Gospel. In the present days a Mussulman has enough to do to provide for one wife; these new converts gain nothing but loss in this world in adopting the faith of Islam.

The Rangoon and Prome Railway.—The portion sanctioned will be commenced almost immediately under the superintendence of Mr. Dunn, Executive Engineer, who is expected here daily, and the first sod will be turned near the Canal, south of the "Folly," where, and to some length beyond it, there is heavy cutting work to be done. It is proposed to employ Bengal immigrants on the work, of whom about 5,000 may be expected from Calcutta. The line starts from Botataung, at which place there will be the "goods station" abreast of the cotton presses; thence running northwards it skirts the graveyards, and, traversing what is known as the Squatters' Ground arrives at a point between Phayre-street and the Soolay Pagoda-road, to the north of Montgomery-street, where will be erected the "passenger station" of Rangoon. Thence onwards the railway crosses the canal, and running eastwards along the boundary-road, and crossing Godwin's-road at the back of the new bungalow recently constructed for the Superintendent of the Jail, wends its way towards its northern terminus. The line is to be on the metre guage, it has easy gradients, no sharp curves, no tunnels, and but one bridge worth the name, the rest being culverts; for the convenience of the public there will be over-bridges in the town, where the line crosses the main streets, but level crossings and gates on the others. There are to be thirteen railway stations between the two terminals at convenient distances, and the entire cost of the line has been estimated at £703,822, or an average of £4,310 per mile, which, there are strong reasons for supposing, will not be exceeded.—*Rangoon Times.*

The High Court N. W. P. delivered judgment some days back, in a case of considerable commercial importance, which turned on the liability of the appellant to refund money obtained by him from a banking company under two forged letters—one addressed to the company, directing it to pay money to the presenter of the letter on behalf of its supposed writer, and the other addressed to the presenter of the letter, requesting him to obtain the money. The company, conceiving that such a person should be responsible, sued the defendant, a Mr. Mooney, who presented the letters alluded to. The bank acted on the letter addressed to itself; and although that letter turned out a forgery, must, we should say in common fairness, accept the consequences of its mistake, even though Mr. Mooney's mistake in considering the letter genuine may have tended to throw the bank manager off his guard. But one point in the case certainly introduces a complication which explains the contrary view taken by the lower tribunals. It appears that the defendant granted a receipt "for and on behalf of" his supposed principal—a form of signature which generally at all events implies that the act is performed in the character of an agent, and which happens exactly to fulfil the requirements of the definition of "agent" contained in the Indian Contract Act. In the leading case of Collen *v.* Wright (26 *L.J.Q.B.*, 147), Campbell, C.J., said, in reference to the effect of such a signature:—"It is clear that an agent gives a warranty [illegible] when he signs as agent, and he is liable to make recompense to the party to whom he represents himself as agent for the damage that has been caused by the breach of the warranty." But the silence of the High Court as to its reasons for holding a person so signing irresponsible, would hardly justify the conclusion that it holds such persons generally irresponsible. Such a proposition would be a novelty, a thing from which administrators of the law are accustomed to shrink with becoming diffidence.—*Pioneer.*

Execution of the Soldier Jackson.—Yesterday morning at five o'clock, William Jackson, a soldier of the 22nd Regiment, who had been sentenced at the last Criminal Sessions to death for the murder of his comrade, Robert Taylor, suffered the extreme penalty of the law. There was not a large crowd outside the jail walls, only about three hundred people present, including about twenty Europeans and Eurasians. Jackson had had the benefit of spiritual consolation from the Revd. Mr. Rowland, who had constantly visited him from the day sentence was passed on him. Long before four o'clock in the morning Mr. Rowland was with the unfortunate man, and at about five A.M. he came out of his cell together with the revd. gentleman. The prisoner's face was pale but calm, and his demeanour steady when he quietly submitted to the jailor handcuffing him, and he walked to the place of execution, accompanied by the clergyman, who continued to exhort him. On reaching the top of the stairs of the terrace where the scaffold was erected, the prisoner paused for a second, and then walked on. His countenance was, as stated before, calm, exhibiting neither symptoms of fear nor of doggedness. He expressed no intention of saying anything, but simply stood silent while the halter was placed round his neck, and the cap over his head. At a signal from the Superintendent, the bolt was drawn, and the unfortunate man fell with a heavy drop, which immediately broke his neck, and he died almost instantaneously, with scarcely a single struggle. On going downstairs, Dr. Mackenzie found him quite dead. He had, we understand, made no special confession, beyond stating to the clergyman that he knew what he was doing when he committed the murder, that he was truly penitent for the crime, and that he hoped God would have mercy on him. His face certainly showed signs of deep sorrow, which were, however, unmixed with any of fear at his impending fate. He stated to the jailor that he had no relatives save two sisters in England, and asked Mr. Rowland on Tuesday to write a letter for him to one of his comrades in the regiment. He was reported to be a very quiet man, never having given the slightest trouble all the while he was in jail. He took his meals regularly, and behaved very well throughout the period of his imprisonment, both before and after sentence had been passed on him.—*Englishman.*

STATE OF THE CROPS AND PEOPLE IN THE N.W. PROVINCES.

Bustee, 11th July.—Very heavy rain from 4th to 8th; rainfall from ninety-four to one hundred and eighty tenths. Fine weather since then. Much injury done by floods, but damaged crops being resown. Jurhan (later) rice being planted out everywhere; area under khureef altogether very large. Number in workhouses 1,373.

Goruckpore, 15th July.—Rainfall one hundred and seven to one hundred and forty tenths. Amount of rain unprecedentedly great, yet on the whole weather favourable and prospects good, except in low lands, which are inundated by Raptee and hill streams. 1,410 persons in three work houses. Distress diminishing.

Ghazeepore, 15th July.—Rainfall eighteen to forty-two tenths, but weather fine since 12th July. Country much flooded, and weeding stopped.

Mirzapore, 15th July.—Rainfall nineteen to thirty-five tenths. Rain ceased at Mirzapore since 9th, and the break is beneficial. Condition and prospects of the crops good.

Benares, 15th July.—No rain since 11th. Rainfall twenty-two to thirty-seven tenths.

Azimgurh, 12th July.—Rainfall thirty-nine to forty-eight tenths. Much country under water. Tonse in flood. A break hoped for.

Jounpore, 12th July.—Incessant rain. Crops much injured; some will have to be resown.

Allahabad, 15th July.—Rainfall forty tenths. Prospects good. Cultivation going on everywhere.

Banda, 11th July.—Rain has much diminished, and weeding goes on. More dry weather wanted. No want of employment in the fields; early sowings are coming up well. Four poorhouses, 224 inmates.

Kirwee, 13th July.—Rainfall fourteen tenths. Fine weather, doing much good. Crops excellent.

Humeerpore, 11th July.—Rainfall fifteen to sixty-one tenths. Constant rain through week; hardly one fine day since 5th June. Ploughing and sowing impossible. Numbers on relief works 1,617; in poorhouses 416.

Jaloun, 11th July.—Rainfall thirty-seven to ninety tenths. Fine weather wanted.

Jhansie, 15th July.—Rainfall twelve tenths; prospects good; some damage by floods in Pergunnah Garotha. Relief works stopped.

Rampore, 15th July.—Average rainfall fifty tenths. Crops injured from excessive rain, and break wanted.

Futtehgurh, 15th July.—Rainfall seven to fifty-four tenths; average of district twenty-six tenths. Rain has ceased for four days, giving a most favourable break. Prospects good.

Agra, 15th July.—Rainfall twelve tenths. Alternate rain and sunshine, favourable to cultivation.

Muttra, 13th July.—Rainfall fifty tenths; looks now like breaking. No injury done to crops.

Aligurh, 15th July.—Average rainfall twenty-three tenths. Crops on low lands suffering.

Meerut, 15th July.—Average rainfall twenty-four tenths. Prospects good.

Saharunpore, 15th July.—Rainfall forty-four tenths. Rather too much rain for cotton; other crops excellent.

Bijnour, 13th July.—Rainfall forty-nine to ninety-seven tenths. Abundant rain for rice. Other crops doing well, except cotton, which suffers in low lands.

Moradabad.—Average rainfall forty-seven tenths. Rice good; cotton drowned in low lands.

Bareilly.—Rainfall twenty-three tenths; prospects good

GARRISON SCHOOL-NEWS.

OLD-PARKUS HOUSE ACADEMY,
BANGALORE, July 1874.

We've had such an awful lot to do lately that I've not had time to give you any further news from our school; but to-day's a whole holiday, so I'll try to tell you what has been going on since my last letter. We've got a new assistant master, Mr. Emery, a real Royal Engineer, and we've got a new fellow, Gowlby, from Bellary, who is a very good chap; he told us his name, how much tin he had, and all that, but he was too sharp to mention his sister's name, although Pat Sellster tried to make him. Our principal grind has been "hachuring" which nearly all the chaps hate like mad. "Hachures," Dr. Deewarsh says, is French for "worms," because the strokes you make in hachuring look like worms or leeches. You draw these worms to show the shading of hills in field sketching. A lot of fat worms mean to say that the hill is very steep there, and thin ones show that it is not. Hachuring is invented to spoil a fellow's sketch, because if you can't do the strokes stunningly they look beastly, and are much better left out. The Professor makes us all take down a plate full of worms before breakfast. I don't mean a dish to eat, but a drawing plate to copy. One chap makes his worms all in a row, which isn't good hachuring; another fellow can't keep the worms equally fat or thin, and that's wrong; others cannot make three worms grow imperceptibly out of one, which even Deewarsh himself says is awfully difficult; and some poor blokes only manage to make blots and smears, and get waxy, so we hate "hachures." Then we've another grind called "conventional signs" which "the Dean" has ordered every class to do. It means copying exactly a diagram of rum little pictures which represent different things on a maps, such as roads, railway, redans, redoubts, reeds and railings; wells, wall, woods, windmills, water-mills, and wattles, churches, chapels, cartroads, cross roads, canals, copses, combats, chevaux-de-frise, &c. Most of these things are done awfully small, and are very hard for near-sighted chaps, who have to wear spectacles to do the small strokes. Then we've gone on with Euclid, and proportion; have done a lot more dictation; and on Monday we've to be ready to answer questions in the early history of Military Law, noting specially Dr. Muckscholey's notes on the Court Martial on Themistocles (B. C. 471) which resulted in the ostracism of [illegible]. There was [illegible] we've to mug, but we've had some jolly work out of doors which we all like. It began in this way: Deewarsh told us that we'd worked so well he would give us a treat by taking us out into the country for a pic-nic, when we could do some sketching from nature for a change, as we were all looking rather pale. Each boy was to bring his sketching block and materials, a hamper of grub and cold tea, or toast and water if preferred, and meet his school fellows at a quarter to seven at a certain place, dressed in any clothes he chose, but to mind and wear his "straw" (sunhat) instead of the "mortar board" worn at school; so when Oldjohn (the second "cock") gave three cheers for Deewarsh, didn't I shout? We met at the time and place fixed, and, my eye! you should have seen the grub basket! Well, Dr. Deewarsh took us all first for a nice walk to the top of a hill, and showed us the view, pointing out a lot of flags which, like a brick, he'd had stuck about the ground to make our pic-nic look jolly and cheery. Then he told us we might break off and take our grub baskets wherever we liked, and to amuse ourselves with making a sketch and survey of the pic-nic ground, which he would examine at school the following morning. So we went away with our chums, and didn't we have a stunning day just! I was going with Oldjohn, for I'm his fag, you know only he'd a new pair of "lace ups" on, and as his feet swelled with walking, after grub time, he had to give in quite lame. Many big fellows would have made their fags unlace their boots and rub their feet, but Oldjohn is a brick, and never chouses a fag. So I went with a chum, and we took a lot of pains and did a really nice sketch—with the tank, and trees, and boat with a lady steering, and a man on a horse, and the signalling flag-staff, ropes and all—and thought it capital, till Ongelow showed us his (it looked I thought, like a plate smeared over with red currant jam) and said it was better than our's. He's so 'cute, and knows everything so well, that I funked and rubbed out my boat, lady and all, &c, and "fudged" a new sketch like his jammy one. But we chaps thoroughly enjoyed ourselves, and only two fellows got into a row the next day; Sellster and his chum Dower, who went birds' nesting, and Dower (who's a bully) cribbed poor little Garnett's grub basket, and ate all his grub: the next day they'd no sketch to show, and (although Garnett, like a brick, never told) Deewarsh gave them three plates of "hachures" to finish by Saturday. Just as my chum and I were finishing our drawing we met one of the senior fellows, who wanted to know where he was; he'd had his grub, he said, and had fallen asleep waking at 3 P.M., he had interpolation all round him, but still couldn't make out were he was; so he had to make a sketch another day. But Dr. Deewarsh was so pleased with our drawings, considering they were first attempts, that he said we should all have another day out, and do a little "contouring," which seems not so difficult as it sounds. It's not drawing from a statue of anybody, or doing legs and arms from plaster casts; it's measuring the slopes of hills with a jolly little thing called a "dinometer." We are to do figures by and by, for Dr. Deewarsh says we are to sketch from "models." I'm going to try a Venus like the one at the School of Arts, Madras. The model drawings are to be sent to the Dean, Dr. Owaburn, after the examination. Well, contouring [illegible] yesterday, the jolliest we've had. The grub baskets were bigger, and the fellows seemed to [illegible] a spree. Dr. Deewarsh soon showed us the dodge of contouring, and we found it stunning. The new assistant master, Mr. Emery, took charge of me and my chum, and showed a lot of quick ways, so that by grub time we'd nearly finished our work. Then we got our baskets, and Mr. Emery joined us, just as if he were a boy like us, and not a master at all. Oldjohn and Cox, seeing we had got Emery with us, and having finished their grub, kindly sent us over their basket too—nearly a whole chicken pie, a tin of sardines, a pine-apple and some Devonshire cream. O billy! didn't we tuck-in! Mr. Emery isn't a bit stiff like a master, and helped himself to pie like a hungry boy; and afterwards he gave me a little brandy and soda, fizzing up, which he said would not hurt me, but I know I felt as if I were on springs, talked a good deal of nonsense, and somehow couldn't make my dinometer lie quiet for some time afterwards. Dr. Deewarsh says that a student should always set himself at "zero" before he commences traversing a contour, and I'm sure I was up to 80° when I went to work again after grub. However Mr. Emery twigged me, and so, by and by, when we came to a stiffish hill, he ordered me to "level it up." Do you know what "levelling up" is? If you do, you can fancy how blown a fat boy like me was when I got to the top contour, having "levelled up" a hill side of recently ploughed fields: when I'd finished I was properly at "zero." Next to "hachuring" I hate "levelling up" worst of all. We've all been to Carson's (half price of course) and were delighted; we're going to have "nigger minstrels too" and I'm to play the "tambourine," "Oldjohn's to be "boss," and Pat Sellster "bones." No cricket yet; Sellster, who played with the United Hibernians against the M. C. C. at home, and is a fearful punisher, is taking down names for a game against the Cardwellites, but we don't know whether it's to come off. Some of the lower boys have been caught going out of bounds, and we hear are to be "sent up" to the Principal. At present all we've done at games has been in the school play-ground, where Deewarsh often sends us for an hour's run. We'd "rounders" one day, flags fixed all round the ground, and Deewarsh feeding. Crickey, can't he cork just; he caught me "on the hip" and I almost cried. Then we've had "hop-scotch," measuring the different squares as we played; Ongelow was best at the measuring, for he tipped the sapper who made the figure to tell him the measurements, and then made his calculation to fit! I'll finish this letter by telling you a joke. The other day Deewarsh was teaching us a problem and said "you must take double as many right angles as the figure has sides," taking it for granted, like lots of clever fellows do, that we all knew what he meant; imagine his look of horror when one of the chaps (who'd come to school to improve himself) said "but what is a right angle, Sir?" Don't tell this to any one, for although at present the fellows are wondering who wrote the first letter to you, they may find me out, under which circumstances a fearful "tundying" would be the inevitable reward of your humble correspondent

—*Madras Mail.* LITTLE JOHN.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL WANTED IN ASSAM.

(*Friend of India.*)

The establishment of a Chief Commissionership in Assam and its severance from the Bengal Government, has now been an accomplished fact for some months. Yet the changes in the local administrative staff have been merely the substitution of a Chief Commissioner for a Commissioner and of a Secretary for a Personal Assistant. In each case no happier selection could have been made. In Colonel Keatinge the province has received a man of rare physical energy, statesman-like views and indomitable will. His Secretary, Mr. H. Luttman-Johnson, is one of the rising men of the Bengal Civil Service. As Private Secretary to Sir George Campbell he did yeoman service during the trying period when arrangements, which have since [illegible], were being made to meet the calamity of famine in Bengal. Colonel Keatinge could have made no more fortunate selection in his choice of a Secretary, and his gain is shared in by the province.

As might be expected, until the Chief Commissioner can form some idea of the wants of the country he is not disposed to make any changes except such as are urgently needed. In political matters he has already given a signal instance of the practical views which he holds. Dewangari, which we acquired during the Bhootan War, had never been visited by the district officer except in a hurried manner. That is to say, each year when it was necessary to inspect the place he encamped at the foot of the hill, rushed up to Dewangari and after staying an hour or two returned the same day to his camp in the plains. The Chief Commissioner rightly judged that such visits were not calculated to strengthen our influence in the country and he directed that the place should be properly visited. His orders were promptly carried out by the Officiating Deputy Commissioner, who encamped for nearly a fortnight on the heights of Dewangari. His visit was timed so that the assemblage of Bhooteas and Thibetans was at its greatest. He remained in friendly intercourse with them, moving about the villages and conversing freely with the people through the medium of interpreters. Thousands of hill men who swarmed about the place for purposes of trade returned to their homes in Thibet and the confines of Tartary, apparently much pleased with their new relations with the British authorities. This is a favourable instance of the vigour which we may expect from the new administration in its relation with hill tribes. In regard to internal matters the Chief Commissioner's attention has been directed to the improvement of communications between Assam and Bengal, and the conversion of Dhoobree, the nearest civil station to Bengal on the approach to Assam, into connecting link between the two provinces. This important post, which had been established in 1863 by the foresight of former administrations, had been allowed to fall into the greatest neglect, although in a permanently settled district like Goalpara. The civil establishments were reduced to inefficiency and the country was made over to the tender mercies of zemindars, who indulged so frequently in free fights that numerous police guards were scattered about the country to keep the peace. Again, although the most important ferry in Assam is at Dhoobree, on the highroad between Bengal and Assam, a few leaky dug-outs constituted the only means of crossing a river which in the rains is more than four miles in breadth. Notwithstanding, also, the large influx of travellers not a single rest-house existed anywhere for their accommodation. The Chief Commissioner has already changed all this. The civil establishments have been strengthened and are now respected, free fights between rival Zemindars have been effectually stopped, the leaky dug-outs have disappeared, and in their place large country boats, well manned and with excellent accommodation, play on the ferry. Rest-houses have been built on the lines of communication, and the weary traveller has now somewhere to rest his head. All these are but small improvements, but they are in the proper direction and show what may be expected with the right man in the right place. Mr. A. Campbell has been put in charge of Dhoobree as Deputy Commissioner, and this is a guarantee for efficient administration.

In regard to inspection of steamers with immigrants on board, a vast improvement has been made. At one station at least in Assam every measure appeared to be taken to cause as much annoyance to commanders and passengers as could possibly be devised. It was not unusual to detain vessels on the most frivolous pretences for days and the most harassing orders as to the landing of coolies were given. All these acts of petty tyranny were [illegible] on the plea of sanitary precautions, frequently by [illegible] young medical men with very crude ideas [illegible] to sanitation in general, but with the very best intentions in regard to their own importance. Colonel Keatinge has put down the abuse by an admirable notification in the *Assam Gazette*. He has promulgated a set of rules for the guidance of district officers, and has warned them that he will hold them responsible for the unnecessary detention of steamers, and also has pointed out that by law they are not justified in delegating any of their functions to medical officers. Great satisfaction has been expressed in every quarter with these orders, and the effects are already visible in the more rapid trips made by steamers.

There is one point on which we have some anxiety, and that is with regard to the support which the Supreme Government intends to give the new administration. We have noticed with regret that instead of vesting it with full powers in every department at once, its sphere of usefulness is circumscribed by want of legal powers. We have previously commented on Colonel Keatinge's reply to the address recently presented to him by the tea planters of Cachar, in which he stated that his resources were very limited and that he could hold out to them no prospect of better roads. No doubt the famine has been a severe strain on the revenues of the country, but the wants of Assam in the way of roads are urgent. It is to be hoped that the Supreme Government will be able to support the Chief Commissioner in his energetic efforts to improve means of communication within his charge. The Governor-General's visit to the new province three weeks hence should result in broad and liberal measures.

THE SHAH'S DIAMONDS.

(*Friend of India.*)

Since the visit to Europe of Shah Nusseerooddeen many books relating to Persia have appeared, and each has told us something of the royal treasure-house. One writer has allowed himself to be captivated by diamonds, another by emeralds, and a third by turquoises, each confining his remarks to a special [illegible] or class of gems. When we combine the whole we find a tolerably correct and complete narrative, which Mr. J. Piggot, the latest writer on Persia, has supplemented with reliable deductions and interesting speculations.

The home of the Magi has always been noted as an *El Dorado*. In the biography of Alexander it is stated that in the King's chamber there were kept five thousand talents, or three hundred thousand pounds' weight of coined gold and three thousand talents of silver coin. Above the potentate's couch spread a golden vine, whose grapes were formed from the most precious gems. The Crown Jewels, however, have seldom originated in the country whose Prince they adorn, nor have they been purchased by means of its surplus revenues. Successful conquerors have periodically enriched the Persian store, which, indeed, is nothing more nor less than the result of robberies on a gigantic and, therefore, irreproachable scale. Other countries besides Persia have partaken of the spoil. The celebrated Orloff diamond, now in the Russian sceptre, is believed to have embellished the famous peacock throne. It is also said that this stone once formed an eye of the great idol of Seringham, and was stolen by a French deserter who became a priest of the temple in order to despoil the deity. Mr. Wilkie Collins' romance of *Moonstone*, which ranks high amongst weird works of fiction, owes its birth to this story. In the confusion that followed the assassination of Nadir Shah some speculative Armenians purchased the gem from one of the dead monarch's generals. After passing through many hands it ultimately fell to the lot of Prince Orloff for nine lakhs, and was presented by him to Catherine II. The finest stone now in the Persian collection is the Deryai Noor, or Ocean of Light, weighing a hundred and eighty-six carats. It is an oblong, one and a half inches in length, one broad, and three-eighths of an inch thick. It is quite plain, without the usual in length and has so little brilliancy that it has been compared with a "bit of very thick plate glass." Still the Persians love to think that this jewel decorated the sword of Afrasiab, who lived five thousand years ago. Both the Kohi Noor and the Deryai Noor were brought to this country by Timour, and here they remained till Nadir, when going through the ceremony of re-establishing the Tartar monarch on the Delhi throne, remembered the old oriental custom of exchanging turbans in token of amity. The fallen Prince did not dare to refuse the pledge, and thus, to the dismay of king and court, the Mountain of Light passed to the treasury of Persia. There is a second fine diamond, weighing a hundred and forty-six carats, and called the Crown of the Moon, belonging to the Shah. This and the Deryai Noor are set in a pair of bracelets worth a million sterling. Besides, there is the Taj-i-homa, or Diadem of the Phœnix, said to be as big as the top of a man's thumb. One writer has averred that the Pitt or Regent diamond, sent by George IV., through Sir Harford Jones to Futteh Ali Shah, still appears in the form of a ring among the Persian jewels. Mr. Piggot disputes this statement, showing that the gem is now set in the French Imperial diadem. It was acquired by Governor Pitt, of Madras, for about two and a half lakhs. Much was said at the time with the intention of proving that he had procured it by unfair means, even Pope thus describing the transaction—

"Asleep and naked as an Indian lay,
An honest factor stole a gem away."

It originally [illegible] four-hundred and ten carats, but Pitt reduced it [illegible] and thirty-six. The Duke of Orleans became its owner for thirteen and a half lakhs. The [illegible] ring is doubtless [illegible] diamond [illegible] the Sh[illegible] from the stone in cutting [illegible] large fragments taken [illegible]. The Shah's strong-[illegible] consists of a small room, twenty feet by fourteen, reached by a steep stair and entered through a very [illegible]. Here, spread upon carpets, lie jewels valued at [illegible] millions sterling. Chief amongst the lot is the Kaianian crown, shaped like a flower-pot and topped by an uncut [illegible] a hen's egg and [illegible] near the crown [illegible] lambskin caps, adorned with aigrettes of diamonds, and before them [illegible] of pearl, ruby, and emerald necklaces and bunches [illegible] rings. Mr. Eastwick, who examined the whole, states that in addition to these there are gauntlets and belts covered with pearls and diamonds, and countless [illegible] the Kaianian belt, about a foot [illegible], weighing eighteen lbs., and one complete [illegible] of pearls, diamonds, emeralds and rubies. One [illegible] two scabbards [illegible] swords are said to be worth [illegible] each. There is also the finest [illegible] three or four inches long and [illegible] remarked a smaller one of unique [illegible] inch long and three-eighths [illegible] the colour was lovely, and almost as [illegible] poets pretend. There are [illegible] as big as marbles, and rubies and [illegible] certain that I counted [illegible] half an inch square to one [illegible] and an inch broad. In the [illegible] covered with diamonds, there is [illegible] smaller than the nail of a [illegible] Lastly, there is an emerald as big as [illegible] covered with the names of kings who have [illegible] Persians prized the emerald above [illegible] particularly those from Egypt. Their goblets [illegible] stones were copied by the Romans. [illegible] possesses a pearl worth £60,000.

But, most attractive of all the Persian stones is the [illegible] which is inlaid by the native lapidaries with designs [illegible] with great effect and expertness. The home [illegible] Nishapoor in Khorassan, whose mines [illegible] armour of the Persians, so much admired by the Greeks. Chardin records that in the Treasury [illegible] he saw "in each chamber the stones in the [illegible] high on the floor like heaps of grain, filling [illegible] leather bags." As with the King of Burma [illegible] rubies the turquoises of Persia are always inspected by the Shah. They are divided into two classes according to the positions in which they are found. The first [illegible] or stony, are encrusted in the matrix and have to be removed by means of a hammer; the second are taken from the alluvial deposits and, though larger, are of less value than the former, which are of a deep blue colour. Although the Lord of Lords contented himself with [illegible] the least valuable gems of his incomparable collection on his recent tour in the West, he carried no fewer than [illegible] hundred talismans which while they may be poor in appearance, possess limitless value in the eyes of Persians. Among others there was a fine pointed star, supposed to have been worn by Roostum and believed to have the power of making conspirators at once confess their crimes. Around his neck the Shah wore a cube of amber, reported to have fallen from heaven in the time of Mahomed and to confer on its wearer invulnerability. Most precious of all, however and in Nusseerooddeen's case the most useful, was a little casket of gold studded with emeralds, said to have the remarkable property of rendering the royal wearer invisible so long as he remains celibate.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

CONTRACTS WITH JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

A point of the very highest importance both to shareholders in and contractors with joint-stock companies has equally divided the Court of Exchequer Chamber after having divided the court below. The defendants, the Ashbury Railway Carriage and Iron Company, a company formed, as the memorandum of association declared, "for the construction of railway carriages, railway plant, and railway stock" and to carry on business as mechanical engineers and contractors," had entered into a contract with the plaintiff, M. Riche for the construction of a Belgian railway, the plaintiff contracting to execute the works, and the defendants to find the funds. This contract, although admittedly beyond the scope of the memorandum of association, had been entered into by the directors of the company with the ulterior view of supplying the whole of the plant and stock for the railway thus contracted for, and though a portion of the shareholders at first objected, the contract was subsequently ratified at a general meeting (from which, however, some shareholders were absent), under the corporate seal of the company. Subsequently however, the contract was repudiated, and on the plaintiff bringing an action for damages, the Court of Exchequer, while agreeing that the contract was *ultra vires*, held by two judges against one that the ratification by the shareholders had rendered it valid. The present appeal was then taken to the Court of Exchequer Chamber, where three judges have [illegible] in favour of affirming and three of reversing the judgment of the court below. Justices Blackburn, Brett and Grove held that a company incorporated under the Companies Act have, in the absence of any express words to the contrary, a general power of entering into any contracts which a private firm might enter into, and that any contract so entered into would, if duly ratified, as in their opinion it had been in the present case, bind the company. On the other hand, Justice Keating, Quain, and Archibald held, first, that a contract beyond the scope of the memorandum of association is not capable of ratification by the shareholders of the company, and that even if it were, it had not been so ratified in the present case. It did not appear that all the shareholders were present at the meeting, and absent shareholders might be supposed to assume that the directors were acting within the scope of their powers. It was for the plaintiff to show that they were aware of the existence of the contract, and he had not done so. The original judgment in the court below will of course stand, but the case is to be carried to the supreme Court of Appeal.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

EGYPT.

A correspondent writes under date Alexandria, June 15:—Nubar Pasha left for Brindisi on the 9th of June by the Peninsula and Oriental steam-ship Malta. Increasing deafness and failing health are the reasons given for his visit to Europe; but it is believed that, although out of office, his unofficial mission still has reference to the desired judicial reform in Egypt. He had a long audience of the Khedive before leaving, and, though in retirement, is really as high as ever in the Khedive's confidence and favour. Nor has the Egyptian Government at all relaxed its efforts to procure a change in the capitulations. The new foreign Minister, Riaz Pasha, has requested the Italian Government to permit an Italian jurist (Mr. Giaccone) to come out for the purpose of forming the new Egyptian Court of Final Appeal, of which it is proposed he shall be the President. The late change of Ministers may bring about a change of method, but not of measures. The moving power is not this or that Minister, but the Khedive himself, who is really a ruler of very great political ability, and who believes that the proposed judicial changes are indispensable for his country. Riaz Pasha has resumed negotiations for revising the treaty of commerce exactly where Nubar Pasha left them. The fine air of Ramleh has so much improved the Khedive's health that it is now thought he will not leave Egypt this summer. If true this will be a great economy, and an additional proof of his Highness's desire to put his finances in order. The successful issue of the latter half (16,000,000*l.*) of 1873 loan has placed the Treasury in a very favourable position. Still, even this has not covered the whole of the floating debt, and the Government is negotiating a loan of 4,000,000*l.* with some of the banks here, chiefly the Anglo-Egyptian and the Bank of Alexandria. The rate will be very low compared with the funds of other Eastern countries, and thus the Government will be carried well on into the new year. It is to be hoped that strict economy and judicious management here will prevent Egyptian securities from again falling into the undeservedly low repute in which they were held only two months back. The subscriptions to the National Loan being now nearly complete, a commission of Egyptian notables has been formed, with the special object of arranging its details and those of other financial matters now under consideration. This commission will be named the Commission for Revision of the Finances of Egypt. The latest news concerning Colonel Gordon is that the stores and personnel of the expedition have safely reached Gondokoro, and all had started for the Great Lakes. Certain positions through which all trading parties to the interior are obliged to pass are to be most strictly guarded and as the sale of arms and ammunition is forbidden under penalty of death, and none can trade or hunt elephants without a Government licence, a very short time will give the Egyptian authorities perfect control in those regions.

FRANCE AND THE CARLIST WAR.

(FROM THE "TIMES'" CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, SUNDAY, JUNE 21.

A Spanish friend of unquestioned veracity who left Madrid a few weeks ago, and who, after staying for a short time in the south-west of France, within a short distance of the frontier, has arrived in Paris, has given me some interesting particulars of what he saw and observed between the two capitals. He came by way of Pampeluna, and scarcely had he left the gates of that city when he and his travelling companions were stopped by Carlist patrols, who demanded their passports. Besides his passport from the Madrid Government, my informant had taken the precaution to provide himself with a letter from the President of the Carlist Junta of Madrid. For obvious reasons that gentleman's name is not made public, and it seemed to have little significance for the Carlist outposts, who, nevertheless, allowed the travellers to pass without the slightest molestation. On reaching Elisondo, a small town, rather more than half way from Pampeluna to the French frontier, by the central road, which goes through the pass of Maya, they had to go before the Central Carlist Junta there established. They were invited to do so with perfect courtesy, and during the whole of their journey through the country held by the Carlists they met with nothing else. The members of the Junta rose on their entrance and asked them to be seated, and on being shown the letter from the President of the corresponding body at Madrid, they manifested interest and inquired about the state of his health.

Passports were prepared for each, for which a peseta (10*d.*) had to paid. On entering France they were stopped by gendarmes and asked for passports. My informant offered the authorities their choice between the Madrid document and the one obtained at Elisondo, and found it was the latter which was preferred and accepted as valid; in fact, the Carlist passport seems to be the only one recognized now upon that part of the French frontier.

The Department of the Basses Pyrenees, of which M. de Nadaillac is prefect, has become a Carlist depot. St. Jean de Luz is a Carlist port. Enrolments for the Carlist service are [illegible] almost [illegible] openly. [illegible] ant—a man of moderate views, no partisan of the [illegible] public, and not given to exaggeration. In no former Carlist rising did the insurgents enjoy such facilities as in this one. It is the conviction of many who have had opportunities of observing what passed upon the spot, that, but for the facilities afforded them in France, the civil war must have been over before now. The first great difficulty with the Carlists has always been money, but there was also another nearly as great, which was that of introducing arms and warlike stores into Spain. In the present case the former difficulty has been in great measure overcome by the infatuation of certain persons in France and England who have supplied the sinews of war; also by sacrifices made by wealthy Spaniards, either old adherents of Don Carlos or persons so opposed to the Republic and so shocked by the state of anarchy and distress into which Spain has of late years fallen that they have espoused Carlism as affording, in their opinion, the sole remaining chance of a regular Government in their country. If the Juntas and Generals of the Pretender have been able to lay out the resources thus provided to the best advantage, instead of having to pay enormous charges on articles smuggled into Spain at great risk, it is due entirely to the fact that the French frontier and markets have been open to them and that they have been put upon the footing of "the most-favoured nation." Of course, when Carlist passports are those most readily recognized upon the frontier there can be no obstacle to the Carlist officers entering France. It is said that they have been seen in uniform in some of the French frontier towns and villages. But of this I have no positive information. It is certain, however, that they openly wear in France the distinguishing Carlist headdress, the flat cap, the *boina* or *beret*, not usually adopted by persons of the higher class unless they are in the Carlist service, and which when worn by military men has usually a kind of plated knob in its centre, with a fringe or tassel spread out from it and the Pretender's initials cut in relief upon it. In short, it is manifest that Carlist officers and agents go to and fro as they list between France and Spain, and that they ship and despatch what they please for the use of the Carlist armies. It has also attracted much notice that, whereas Queen Isabella when expelled from Spain was not allowed by the French Government to take up her residence at Pau, or, at any rate, was so strongly advised and urged against doing so that it amounted to a prohibition, Princess Margaret has been suffered to remain there, and to assume the airs of royalty and keep up the state of a small Court.

All these favours granted to a cause thoroughly hateful to the great majority of the Spanish nation naturally produce the very worst effect so far as regards the feeling towards France beyond the Pyrenees. There is no attempt at masking the facilities afforded and which place the two contending parties on the same footing. Supplies are sent to the Carlists before the eyes of the authorities, and a story is told of a cart laden with ammunition, whose driver, overtaking two gendarmes trudging in the same direction, offered them a ride, and conveyed them safely to the frontier, where they alighted, and he drove into Spain. For all practical purposes the Carlists are recognized by France as belligerents; at least, it is difficult to say what more could be done for them had there been such formal recognition.

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